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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2727



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26 November 1982

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DETAILS ON AJU MEETING IN CAIRO GIVEN

Harare THE HERALD in English 1 Nov 82 p 6

[Text]

cutive for discussion and then presentation to the next full AJU congress for a final decision.

But far more significant is the fact that the meeting did take place.

The first AJU conference took place in Kinshasa eight years ago, after two previous attempts in Accra, Ghana, and Yamoussoukro on the Ivory Coast, to unify African journalists failed to pull sufficient weight.

Mr Muhtar Diarra of Mali, the Secretary-General of AJU, in his report to the congress last week noted retrospectively that the Kinshasa conference had taken place in an atmosphere of "emotion and euphoria", with little recourse to the facts facing the body.

The AJU had no money of its own to speak of, not much of a constitution, it was little known and political divisions cut through the body.

Perhaps the chief aim of that first congress was to get the union on the road by establishing a permanent headquarters. Delegates from the host country, Zaire, were charged with finding accommodation.

Much time at last week's congress was taken up with Zaire's failure — and the Zaire delegates' spirited defence for this — to secure so much as a set of offices in eight years.

But a new sense of reality pervaded the congress last week.

The idea of maintaining an expensive permanent office was dropped in favour of keeping Egypt, with its advanced and sophisticated facilities, the provisional headquarters.

THE second general congress of the African Journalists' Union in Cairo last week ended quietly without too much in the way of concrete objectives being achieved.

This was in spite of the almost royal treatment given to the more than 40 delegates and the level of importance accorded to the union through the speakers that passed through the conference hall on Shari el Corniche on the east bank of the River Nile for four days.

The array of dignitaries included the Prime Minister of Egypt, Mr Fouad Mehi el Dine, the Speaker of the Egyptian National Assembly, Dr Sofi Abou Talib, the Egyptian Minister of Information, Dr Saifat el Sherif, and senior officers of Unesco and UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme).

Also thrown in was a personal introduction to President Hosni Mubarak and his guest for the week, President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea.

#### TOP MEN

Senior members of the International Federation of Journalists, the International Organisation of Journalists and the Arab Federation of Journalists also found their way to the conference.

Representatives of Journalists from 27 countries (including one for the African National Congress of South Africa) managed to elect a new executive, but little more was agreed on.

Finances, political aims, AJU's constitution and a programme for training, were vigorously debated and at length, but with little concurrence.

Most matters of substance had to be referred to the union's ex-

## ELECTION

The election of officers showed a strongly conciliatory mix of Arab, francophone and anglophone countries. The chances of a unified approach appeared at the outset to be dismal.

Morocco sent delegates, but there were none from the Sahrawi Arab Republic, Libya or Algeria. Somalia was represented but no delegates from its warring neighbour, Ethiopia — though a quorum was reached, and exceeded, as more delegates turned up.

Perhaps the greatest success was the opportunity for journalists from countries as diverse as Botswana and Tunisia to rub shoulders at the table and talk.

Zimbabwean delegates Jan Raath and Florence Chirisa found that despite alien cultures, common problems — the freedom of the Press in Africa, the maintenance of unimpeded reporting, the one-sided picture painted of the continent by foreign journalists, the economic ills, the environment of rapidly shrinking resources and the Namibian/South African stumbling block — were shared and formed the subject of deep concern of every other national union represented.

CSO: 3400/258

BRIEFS

MINISTERS DEFEATED AT POLLS--Bujumbura, 25 Oct--Three government ministers and three secretaries-general of Burundi's only political party, the Union for National Progress (UPRONA), failed to win parliamentary seats in last Friday's general election, first results showed today. Final results of the poll, the first for 17 years, are due to be announced tomorrow. Counting was still going on today in three provinces. At least 95 per cent of the electorate was said to have voted in spite of torrential rain which caused problems in some areas. Voters had originally to choose 52 deputies from a list of 104 candidates selected by the various regional Uprona branches, but two candidates were disqualified before the poll. The rejection of three ministers, three secretaries-general and a national secretary of Uprona caused surprise here, but provincial governors received strong support from the electorate. Head of state colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza will announce in the next five days the 13 members which he has the right to appoint directly to parliament. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2944, 26 Oct 82 pp 15-16]

CSO: 3400/211

CONGO

BRIEFS

SASSOU-NGUESSO ATTENDS BREZHNEV'S FUNERAL--The People's Republic of Congo considered it a duty to be present at the state funeral of the secretary general of the CPSU, Leonid Brezhnev. A large delegation led by the Central Committee chairman left Brazzaville Saturday at 1600 for Moscow. In the Soviet capital, the head of state personally attended the state funeral of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. The presence of the People's Republic of Congo at the highest level at this state funeral is an expression of solidarity and friendship by the Congolese people for the Soviet people because it is in times of misfortune that one knows one's good friends. It should be noted that special provisions were taken in this respect: Three days of mourning in sympathy with the Soviet people. The mourning ended Saturday at 1800 with a solidarity march at the end of which the condolence book was signed by Comrade Jean-Pierre Chicaya, member of the Political Bureau and head of the Ideology and Education Department and by the wife of the head of state, Comrade Antoinette Denis Sasso-Nguesso. [Excerpt] [AB151418 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 15 Nov 82]

CSO: 3419/192

JAWARA ON CONFEDERATION WITH SENEGAL

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3404, 1 Nov 82, p 2860

[Text]

The Parliament and Minister of the newly formed Senegambian Confederation, cementing the merger of Senegal and The Gambia, will be announced before the end of the year, President Sir Dawda Jawara said.

On his return from a trip to South America, he said President Abdou Diouf, of Senegal, who also heads the Confederation, would name ministers soon and a confederal parliament would be set up.

Under the terms of the Confederation, which was set up last January, joint policies for finances, defence, foreign policy, customs dues and education will be developed.

CSO: 3400/229

## GOVERNMENT PROJECTS TO PROMOTE SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN RICE

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3404, 1 Nov 82 p 2829-2830

[Text] Traditionally rice cultivation in The Gambia is confined to the women and practised only as a custom. Here M. B. Sillah discusses government projects to make the country self-sufficient in rice by introducing modern methods and persuading the men to grow rice, alongside the women.

ONE DAY, as we sat in grounds of the new Atlantic Hotel, on the beach watching the sea at high tide making a steady retreat and the sun gradually setting in the midst of its rainbow colours, we went headlong into discussions of the beauties of The Gambia.

The talks began with the grandeur of Gambian beaches and went profoundly into the politics of rice growing as the staple food of the country, so the individual farmer may be able to produce enough rice to feed himself first. Otherwise the projects to make the country self-sufficient in rice would make one-farmer dependent on another, we agreed.

Then we touched on the economies of The Gambia generally and discussed particularly The Gambia's brewed Coca Cola and its industrial economical benefit to the country. We were two Gambians, four tourists from Sweden, two of whom were ladies who expressed their preference for The Gambia brewed coke which they described as very nice.

They talked about The Gambia's Jul-brew, beer, which they said they liked too. Then we discussed the diets of the country. One of them spoke about the "benechin" as her favourite and tried to verify The Gambian variety of rice which is called the "Jollof" rice or "Mandinka" rice — its local name. And she asked why The Gambia imports rice when her indigenous rice is so delicious. So we went into debating the pros and cons of the politics of

achieving self-sufficiency in rice for The Gambia as a major economical aim of the Government since the country became independent in 1965.

With this objective in mind, soon after independence the government embarked on a number of projects in pursuit of this aim. Even before then, as far back as 1950, there was an active government attempt to introduce modern methods of rice cultivation to replace the traditional method which was carried out by women only as a custom. This attempt was made by the Colonial Development Co-operation — CDC which had a 5,000 acre farm at Jakally/Patcharr with about 10 miles of long canals irrigating the rice fields. This project survived for only five years. Another attempt was made by the then Community Development Service headed by a sociologist from Holland, one Dr. Vanter Plas. This was aimed at achieving a social break-through of the long sacred custom of rice growing by introducing men to grow rice alongside the women.

The project was confined to the Lower River Division area and it was known as "Bantafaros" — swamp rice fields. These were irrigated by tidal water from the river and its tributaries during the rains when the river overflows its banks. However, the first modern method of rice growing aimed at attaining the country self-sufficiency was launched at the end of 1969 under an agro-technical assistance team of experts from Taiwan. The team was stationed at

Y.B.K., a former agricultural station, just about a mile from the river at the bank of which it had its plot of experimentation.

Besides the practical launching of the project, the team also mounted a campaign of attitudinal change to get men to take up rice cultivation in order to make the project successful.

This campaign was led by the President Sir Dawda Jawara, who was at the time chairman of a cabinet committee for the co-ordination of agriculture in the country. And as the campaign gained momentum, men in great numbers were swiftly swayed to the project. Under this Taiwanese and Gambian Government venture, five years was the target period fixed for self-sufficiency in rice for the country at the time. In those days, the Taiwanese attitude and method of work created the impression that the object of the project could be realised within the time limit set for it.

This was because the Taiwans had contented themselves that the natural conditions for the project's success were there in abundance. The soil, water, sunshine and the weather all round the year, they said, were suitable. However, when they had to leave the country, because of political reasons, there was a lull in the scheme, simply because the farmers could not go it alone as they had only a grasp of the new technique and lack the machinery. Subsequently the Taiwanese were replaced by a team from the Revolutionary Peoples Republic of China, Peking, on a similar technical assistance co-operation between the two governments of Peking and The Gambia. Although there was little significance in the method of cultivation, the Red Chinese insisted on starting on new rice fields.

The Red Chinese like the Taiwanese, set no target date for self-sufficiency. Instead the country was left floundering vainly in the dark with only a glimpse of being able to feed herself with rice. But with determined efforts the government is again to launch another project known as the Jakally/Patcharr project as a prelude to the Bridge/Barrage project which is designed to bring rice self-sufficiency to the people of this country. The aims of this is to provide data and train the staff for the Bridge/Barrage project. The preliminary project is planned to put under cultivation more than 1,500 hectares at an estimated cost of about \$17m. to be provided for both locally and internationally.

The donors include The Gambia Government 1m.; F.A.D. 5.22m.; Federal Republic of Germany 2.6m.; Netherlands 2.6m.; World Food Organisation \$4.4m. and the African Development Fund \$5.1m. When the project operates fully it is expected to be able to produce 6,000-7,000 tons of paddy rice annually which is said would be able to feed more than 15,000 people as well as provide employment opportunities in the area.

Unlike the former projects, the problems envisaged in the Jakally/Patcharr project are minimal. These will, however, include land distribution and ownership problems. According to sources, the land would be leased to government and all matters pertaining to it would be handled by a project authority to be set up in the course of time. Another problem expected would be the marketing of the produced paddy rice. This is planned to be handled by The Gambia Produce Marketing Board — GPMB. The project will be run on a large-scale mechanised system which will involve heavy machinery in the land cultivation. It is learnt that combine harvesters would be among the machinery to be deployed in the project. However, one of the mechanical problems envisaged would be the control of water during the rains which would be a setback to double cropping. And on the management of the project, committees would be formed to be in charge of both administration and management of the project.

Among the committees would be project co-ordinating, district, workers, day care and a Cereal Bank Committee. Whilst on the other hand the management would include units of mechanisation, irrigation, extension and training, accounts, administration, input credit and marketing, monitoring, and evaluation units. This therefore left the faith of the on-going irrigated rice project in both the M.I.D. and U.R.D. in the balance. Its linkage with the Jakally/Patcharr project is just minimal and until it is catered for in the conceived agricultural development policy to be formulated, it chances to die. And the death of more than a 2,000 acres of irrigated rice project in this area with a population of more than 200,000 people will be a disaster to self-sufficiency in rice for the country at this crucial time.

The hope now for self-sufficiency in rice hangs on the Bridge/Barrage project which would put 24,000 hectares under cultivation. As in the case of the past projects,

there is a lot of politicising both nationally and internationally in connection with this project. At home, the people look forward to the project as one that will transform this country into a prosperous one for us all. For the government, huge foreign exchange spending to import rice annually would be saved. And when realised, the Bridge/Barrage project would provide a palatable political dish for the government that could sustain the confidence of the bulk of the population, for years ahead, in the government of the day. Hence rice is a political diet in which hangs the future of The Gambia Government.

CSO: 3400/229

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS DENIED FREE GASOLINE

AB152143 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] The People's Redemption Council [PRC] has moved that effective immediately, government officials will no longer receive free gasoline allowances from their various ministries or agencies. This decision was made today at a meeting in the office of the head of state and chairman of the council. According to the release made public by the Liberian leader, this action applies to members of the council, ministers, deputy and assistant ministers, directors of autonomous agencies as well as other officials of government. The decision does not apply to security, medical and defense operations as well as utility purposes. It said government would also ensure that close scrutiny is made of gasoline and other petroleum products provided for utility purposes. The council also decided that all those in possession of government vehicles would have to purchase fuel through a payment plan to be worked out between the General Services Agency [GSA] and the various ministries and agencies as of 3 January 1983. All heads of these agencies are therefore directed to furnish the GSA with the list of vehicles and their assignments.

The council also ruled that in order to help curb expenses in government there should be an immediate halt to the purchasing of new furniture by the GSA or other government agencies. It was agreed that the wood workshops of the Ministry of Public Works and the GSA should be developed to the extent that they would satisfy government's demand for furniture.

In another development, the council thought it necessary to demand that all companies or individuals in arrears with the Liberian Petroleum Refining Company [LPRC] should fulfill their obligations without delay. Consequently, LPRC will be empowered to seize all assets including gas stations of all creditors who have shown no interest in honoring their obligations to the corporation. The council feels that this action is necessary to help the refinery recover its long-standing debts around the country.

On the issue of real estate taxes, the council agreed that a committee of the PRC will be appointed to participate in the collection of tax arrears throughout the nation. The council agreed that government would have no alternative but to put a lien on properties that are delinquent until outstanding amounts are paid.

In another move to help reduce expenditure in public corporations which are generally subsidized by government, the council announced an immediate discontinuation of board fees for members of public corporation boards who are in the employ of government.

According to the executive mansion release, the head of state said the decisions taken by the council today are meant to help eliminate corruption in society to raise the level of revenue collection in the country. He said the council expects everyone concerned to manifest fairness and kindness and cooperation in the pursuance of these objectives.

CSO: 3400/242

IMF LOAN

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3404, 1 Nov 82 p 2861

[Text]

The International Monetary Fund has agreed to the use of Fund resources totalling SDR 82.7m. by the Government of Liberia. Of the total, SDR 55m. may be drawn over the next 12 months under a stand-by arrangement in support of the Government's economic adjustment programme. SDR 27.7m. are available immediately under the compensatory financing facility.

The compensatory financing facility drawing is in respect of a shortfall in Liberia's export earnings for the 12 months to June 1982. During this period Liberia's export earnings were 5 per cent below the average level of the preceding two years. This was largely accounted for by shortfalls in earnings from rubber (SDR 10.1m.), logs (SDR 8.8m.), and iron ore (SDR 6.9m.). These shortfalls are attributable to both price and volume factors, reflecting the continuing recession in industrial countries which are the main markets for Liberia's exports.

Liberia's economic growth slowed significantly during the 1970s following a period of rapid expansion in the 1960s. Liberia's economic difficulties were exacerbated when public sector wages and salaries were increased sharply at a time of slackening economic activity and weakening tax receipts. The rate of growth in real gross domestic product (GDP) turned negative by 10 per cent in 1980 and by 7.4 per cent in 1981.

To strengthen the balance of payments and revive growth, Liberia implemented two stabilisation programmes, supported by Fund stand-by arrangements, for 1980/81 and 1981/82, focusing on immediate budgetary problems. The major adjustments on the revenue side were increases in taxation on foreign trade, air travel, gasoline, and individual incomes. On the expenditure side, payrolls and equipment purchases were frozen and a limit was established on the total of all recurrent cash expenditures. At the same time, the producer price for rice was increased.

The programme for 1982/83 focuses on appropriate demand management policies as well as supply-orientated measures designed to achieve a sustainable economic growth. While the programme concentrates on short-term adjustment, it also contains three elements of a medium-term character. First, an important shift in the budget from recurrent expenditures to development expenditures. Second, an improvement in the efficiency of public enterprises, including those taken over by the Government in 1980. Third, the programme provides for possible new and improved institutions and instruments to mobilise savings.

Liberia's quota in the Fund is SDR 55.5m. and its outstanding financial obligations to the Fund resulting from past operations and transactions, excluding Trust Fund loans, currently total the equivalent of SDR 115.9m.

CSO: 3400/262

CRITICISM OF BANDA'S GOVERNMENT PRESENTED

London JOURNAL OF AFRICAN MARXISTS in English Issue 2, Aug 82 pp 83-89

[Article by Dr Attati Mpakati: "Bandaism or Bandastan"]

[Text]

In an attempt to propound his political philosophy and the type of rule existing in his country, President Hastings Kamuzu Banda stated in 1970 that his philosophy was called 'Bandaism' and described it in the following terms:

'Bandaism is the way to live in Malawi. It means live and let live in peace among all races, co-operation among all the neighbours'.

Since the proclamation of this 'philosophy' Banda started importing some right wing academicians and scholars from abroad who were specifically assigned with the tasks of colouring his so called political philosophy with an academic theory which he had hoped to 'sell' to the neighbouring African States. It was not surprising however that Banda, had to seek for nourishment from the country's academic institution as he is himself a man whose neck is bound by intellectual chains bearing no resemblance to concrete realities of Malawian society. It is from this that all his academic vision is addressed to an invisible jury located in some intellectual centre of gravity in the West. That is why he has introduced Latin and Greek as compulsory subjects in Secondary School Syllabus.

The purpose of this essay is to expose the contradiction that has existed between 'The holly matrimony' of thought and practice of Bandaism. It will therefore require analysis in three main historical periods:

- a when the African National Congress was formed in 1944,
- b The moment Banda assumed its leadership in 1958, and
- c the period after independence in 1964.

I will end the essay by stressing the importance in a search for an alternative political strategy for Malawi.

During the whole period when Banda lived abroad, he was planning and preparing for the leadership in Malawi. This became more apparent when the Nyasaland African Congress was formed in October 1944. The leadership of the NAC decided to make Banda a Congress Representative in London so that the British public should be informed about the political demands of the Congress. He was also charged with the responsibilities of lobbying the Nyasalands' independence to several sympathetic groups like The Fabian Society, Movement for Colonial Peoples' Freedom and so on.

Actually most of the work he did in U.K. was to establish himself among the political personalities as the only man capable of leading an independent Malawi. The NAC therefore was identified with Banda and it was particularly during this period that Banda began making his schemes as to how and when he could easily seize the leadership of the Congress.

The germ of Bandaism can be said to have been sown and perhaps fertilised on Malawian soil at the time of the 1958 Annual Conference of the NAC which was held during the first weekend of August of Nkhata Bay in the Northern Region of Malawi. It was here that its breeding took place after Banda was unanimously elected President of NAC. In his acceptance speech Banda requested the delegates to the Conference to give him what he called, 'Power and a free hand' to appoint the office bearers to the NAC positions and the entire membership of its Central Committee, and to dismiss any such members from the NAC's Executive Body if the necessity arose without referring to the Annual Conference.

'....the highest authority of the Congress was its annual conference....' This was the end of party democracy within Malawian politics and the opening of a sad chapter in the political history of the country. The introduction of a one man rule in the person of a Hastings Kamuzu Banda, which as we will see below, was transformed through several stages and become established and institutionalized within the specific type of governing that has produced a new and different kind of dictatorship had then become apparent.

Banda was clever enough to have acted swiftly at the time as he had already then tamed the educated elite within the Congress. He delegated three of them: Massauko Chipenbere, Kanyama Chiume and Chingoli Chirwa to draw a new short constitution of Congress that could give him Power.

The four paged document that was presented to the delegates (drawn over a night) was adopted as a new Congress Constitution. It had empowered Banda to appoint and dismiss any members within its Executive and virtually made Banda a dictator in a movement supposedly preparing to fight for true independence, democracy and social justice. What we delegates at the Nkhata Bay Conference did not know was that Banda had secretly promised the three delegates higher positions within the Central Executive of the Congress and that their acceptance to write such a document that empowered a leader to control the Party was motivated from personal interests other than revolutionary commitments.

After being elected to the presidency of the Congress Banda seized every opportunity that was created and used it to consolidated his position of power in any way possible. Addressing a Sunday Service of the Presbyterian Church just a day after his election, Banda chose to read the Gospel of Saint LUKE XV, 11 – 32, *Prodigal Son*.

Destined to domesticate the entire Congress membership, Banda alleged that the prodigal son possessed four great qualities: Unity – Loyalty – Obedience and Discipline. He demanded that all members of the NAC ought to possess these qualities if Malawi was to be liberated. We are not surprised that the post-independence Malawi took these four qualities as the so called corner stones of the Malawian State and they appear in the preamble of the Constitution of the Republic of Malawi.

It was not surprising that Banda needed the support of the church and its platform so as to enable him reach wider audience within Malawian Society. Malawi is one of the most represented countries in terms of churches and denominations has had its people subjected for more than a

century, to the propaganda of different religions which, considering the wide ignorance of the entire masses, have created different gods as far as they are concerned. The idealism of these foreign religions make an average Malawian, tremble and fill his mind with Mizimu (Malawi mythology), opposing the progress of reason and hindering the search for a genuine happiness. These fears have made him the slave of both those who deceive and govern him under the pretext of caring for his both future and present well being respectively. He lives in adversity because he is made to believe that the ruler has condemned him to misery, he never dares oppose the repressive laws because it has been drummed into him that stupidity, the renunciation of reason, spiritual torpor and abasement of the soul were the best means of winning eternal bliss. The churches have even gone to the extent of endowing the divinity with the traits of the dictator to make Malawians believe that their hated tribalist tyrant is the earthly representative of the divinity. The prime aim of the missionaries had therefore been to blunt the people's curiosity and turn them away from examining any dogma whose absurdity is too obvious to escape their attention. It is from such blind acceptance that had become the fertile ground for Bandaism having been forced on the masses and accepted as yet another religious dogma.

Banda had then started encouraging rumours about his life being in danger. He clandestinely employed some members from the Youth Movement of the NAC to spy on other leaders and report directly to him, of course with some financial rewards.

This was the beginning of the process to institutionalize terrorism in Malawi under the direct command of its leaders. All efforts were made to create fear among the ordinary masses about the 'All mighty Leader, The Kamuzu' who had all the abilities to solve any problem. These unfounded

justified Banda's desire to lead an almost 'godlike' life that helped to maintain the curiosity of the masses, who were struggling to catch a glimpse of the hat worn and the fly whisk waved by the small but energetic doctor wherever he went.

Bandaism has skilfully managed to transform the one time most politically astute society in Central Africa not only from its active participation to passive and political apathy but also from its growing capacity to control its own resources to merely an observer and robot within the system as it became more and more repressive and autocratic. To reach this stage where Malawian Society became politically white, Bandaism faced its own crisis according to the stages of its development. People have been victimized in all possible ways known in the history of repressive regimes — detention, hangings, exiles, tortures, assassinations etc. However, having entrenched itself within the party bureaucracy from 1955 Nkhata Bay Conference, it became a way of life that every political move must come as a decision from Banda himself above, and not as a popular initiative from the masses. This was particularly so when Banda came out of Gwelo prison in 1960 and handed the new (now ruling) Malawi Congress Party (herein after MCP); which replaced the banned NAC. It was during this period and with support from the imperialist press, that opposition to Bandaism became unpatriotic to Malawian Society.

The people therefore suffered a coup de main the serious effect of which has taken the entire country many years to realize, so far with no recovery from it. This period, immediately before independence, maybe described as the flowering period of Bandaism in Malawi. However, the functions of the hierarchical pyramids of the Malawian state and its ruling MCP have always been reflected in the style of its specific rule,

especially when it comes to the work of propaganda among the Malawian people. The dominant rhythm here has always been the magical and mighty aura that surrounds its leader in the form of a personality cult. Since it never entertained any slight opposition, not to mention of an organized opposition political party, from the moment it was created, Bandaism has never allowed any open discussion, criticism or self criticism of its papacy within the hierarchy. It favours the penetration of unquestioning blind acceptance within its ranks of the so called four corner stones (Unity – obedience – loyalty – discipline) in which the Malawian state and nation are said to have been built.

The aftermath, of course became obvious as the MCP functioned as a mono-party with certain combinations. The party, its leaders the state and the nation were taken as being synonymous. The synonymity of these four sectors meant in practice that any body disagreeing with any of the policies of the party, for example, or questioning the necessity of Banda's secret – officialdom, commandism or his extravagancy, was regarded as an enemy of the state and its nation. He was to be physically eliminated.

Could they not learn from the fates of their colleagues? The main reason here appears to be economic opportunism because a Malawian who is promoted to a senior position in the Party or government feels that he is far better than most others of his/her countrymen except the 'Ngwazi' himself. This social status, apart from opening several events to corrupt practices and a privileged position provides him with a moral and material satisfaction. He may be aware that the position he holds, though rewarding economically and socially, simultaneously could lead him to the road of his predecessors – Prison or gallows. He however exhausts himself by trying rather harder to prove to Banda that he is the most obedient amongst the apostles within the Bandaist hierarchy. Since all leaders

in the party and government are Banda's appointees, their elevations are both a means and a process of integration which blind them not only about the deceptive nature of these appointments but also the falsehood and artificiality of the material wealth they acquire as they get confiscated immediately they lose their appointments under the country's notorious '1966 Forfeiture Bill'. This proves beyond reasonable doubt that the economic metaphors conjure up an image of an elite of Judases specific to Malawi, capable of betraying their colleagues and the entire country for a few pieces of silver, and as such cannot be expected to represent an effective bloc capable of leading the impoverished masses in a revolutionary tide against Banda's personal rule and neo-colonialism in Malawi. On the Banda's side it will not be wrong to suggest he fits into a crocodile theory where it's usually believed that feeding crocodile does not immunize you from being its prey.

On the contrary Bandaism to a Malawian means poverty, disgrace and bloodshed. It is not the same with the white settler community who view Malawi as 'the Eldorado of Southern Africa', because they are protected by the regime to exploit the masses. It is only fair to stress that Bandaism as described by its 'author' favours internally white settler community from which it draws its support, strength and resources.

Since taking power in Malawi, Banda has increasingly tightened security measures around himself a process which suggests that his infallibility is not as firmly established as the outside world is led to believe, despite the physical elimination of most opponents of the regime. This view can be substantiated by the point he makes about the exiles preparation for an invasion of the country to overthrow his regime and many other desperate statements repeatedly announced on radio, newspapers and at Party Conferences, in addition to

several attempts to assassinate LESOMA leaders in exile.

In point of fact President Banda has used the existence of the exiles to provoke the neighbouring African States for a serious and big confrontation which (if it had occurred) could have facilitated the intervention of both the South Africans and the former Rhodesian Regime, where the racists would have been the benefactors. Thanks to the far sighted leadership of Tanzania, Zambia and Mozambique who have refused to be provoked by Banda and therefore have spared the lives of thousands of Africans in the region.

Economically Malawi is strengthening its dependence on South Africa as more than 40% of her imports are from the racist regime.

Banda has a great contempt of the African people in general and therefore that the 'philosophy of Bandaism' is tantamount to 'political prostitution' where international imperialism becomes its prominent suitor. It avoids head on collisions but maintains a stable balance within its circles by keeping different suitors ardent, happy but anxious.

The performance of the Banda regime is contrary to the declared 'thought' of its leader as it provides neither peace nor does it facilitate good neighbourhood. With the independent African States. It appears that it was defined purely for the white settler community and those who once ruled the minority white regimes. It is still valid as far as the racists of South Africa are concerned. Now that Mozambique and Zimbabwe became independent, Bandaism appears to slowly transform itself into Bandaism where South Africa has almost become its neo-colonial power. In point of fact and in order to do justice to the Banda regime we can provide him with a theory according to the record and practice of his regime. The following definition will probably fit:

'Bandaism is a system of autocratic rule of terror practiced by or in the name of its leader who upholds magical rituals designed to impress its subjects who live in great fears as thousands of their countrymen are dragged into detention camps without trial, while others are secretly murdered.'

Its official economic policy is proclaimed as Capitalism, determines that the white settler community, in alliance with foreign monopoly capital must continue to exploit the people, and their resources while at the same time actively supporting reactionary forces opposed to African revolution.'

Despite such autocratic encumbrance position in addition to restriction from world information through the official and well developed infrastructure for two decades, Malawian Society has become conscious of its own position. This consciousness has gone far to recognize that neo-colonialism and repression can not disappear of its own free will unless it is challenged by a mass based revolutionary Party from within the country. It is from this premise that the people are reactivating their militancy which draws its radical nourishment from the upsurge of anti-imperialist within the Front Line States and particularly from the victorious Zimbabwe revolution. This is true from the way Malawians have accepted the formation of The Socialist League of Malawi (LESOMA) which is operating clandestinely inside Malawi for the past six years. People have long waited for political change and have seen that LESOMA is the only Party that can bring that change effectively so as to transform their political, economic and social status. This is because LESOMA has a coherent and comprehensive political and social/economic programme which can genuinely bring true independence, non-alignment and socialism, a strategy which is a complete altern-

ative to Banda's commitment of Bantunization of Malawi.

In conclusion it is necessary to stress that although it was the period (1964) that Party handed over the heavy burden to the Malawian masses who are still holding it with their arms high; they are however waiting for the proper time to cast the idol and its angels aside with their own hands.

LESOMA's task is only to identify the right arrow and set the process in its proper motion. The masses are ready to unload from their backs the idol and its entire bureaucratic gamut, open prison gates and exhume the dead from Banda's clandestine graveyards. It is wrong for anyone to do it for them prematurely. They are capable of consciously destroying what they themselves have unconsciously helped to create during the period of more than two decades.

**Dr Attati Mpakati**

CSO: 3400/214

VISIT OF MORO LIBERATION FRONT LEADER REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 16 Sep 82 p 5

[Excerpts] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Jean-Claude De L'Estrac, will meet today with Mr Junaidil Bajhdadi, a leader of the Moro National Liberation Front, a movement which is fighting for a total independence of the Republic of Bangsamoro. This republic, situated to the south of the Philippines and northeast of Malaysia, is made up of an archipelago of four islands (Mindanao, Basilan, Sulu and Palawan) rich in agricultural and mineral resources (petroleum, coal, copper and marble). Despite four centuries of colonial rule by the Spanish, Americans and Philippines in turn, the Moro people are still fighting for their independence and the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] maintains that this battle, now being waged against the forces of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, is on the verge of succeeding as the MNLF controls three-quarters of the country.

It is moral support for its struggle rather than material support that the Moro movement has come to solicit from Mauritius. Presented to the press on Sunday by Mr Rama Valayden, a GMR [Mauritian Revolutionary Group] leader, Mr Junaidil Bajhdadi said that he "will try to keep the minister of foreign affairs informed of the situation in his country and to obtain recognition of the Moro struggle."

"We have learned that you have a socialist government and we are here to solicit its support," stated Mr Junaidil Bajhdadi.

The population of Bangsamoro is 10 million, or a size equivalent to that of the Malagasy Republic, and includes 6 million Muslims, 2.5 million Christians, and 1.5 million pagans.

According to Mr Junaidil, the Muslims and Christians "live their faith openly despite a Koranic regime and have united for centuries to drive the colonial forces from their territory." The colonial forces have been Spanish at one time and American at another, and most recently, the Filipinos, who are still there.

For the GMR's part, the irony of the Moro people's situation is noted. "While in the case of Diego Garcia the imperialist countries appropriated Mauritian territory (Diego Garcia) to serve their own interests, ridding it of its

population which was forced to flee to Mauritius, in the Bangsamoro Republic, this time the imperialist countries want to force an entire people and their territory to join another country."

The American government, which is supporting President Marcos against the Bangsamoro people, maintains two navy bases in the Philippines (Subic Bay and Clark Hell [as published] Base).

According to Mr Junaidi Bajhdadi, "despite the bloody repression and the genocide perpetrated by the Philippine Government (there have been more than 100,000 deaths so far in the civil war), it is certain that independence will be gained for Bangsamoro shortly."

"Even in his own country President Marcos is challenged by a large part of the population (including the Catholic Church and the unions) on the question of independence for Bangsamoro," according to Mr Junaidil.

Let us emphasize that the GMR exhibit on people in struggle is continuing at the Rose-Hill MCL [Confederation of Labor]. Tomorrow the group expects a representative of the PLO, and plans to organize a demonstration in front of the Soviet Embassy in Mauritius at 3 pm on Friday in protest against the situations in Poland and Afghanistan.

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CSO: 3419/24

MAURITIUS

ILOIS REPORTED CRITICAL OF NEW GOVERNMENT

Port Louis THE NATION in French 22 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] It will not be until 10 am this morning that Mr Peter Smith, Great Britain's interim high commissioner, will receive a telegram from the Foreign Office informing him of the date on which the final compensation intended for the Ilois displaced from the Chagos Archipelago will be transferred to the Trust Fund established by the Mauritian Government.

This assurance was given yesterday afternoon by Mr Smith himself to a delegation of the Committee Of [Fraternal Organization] of the Ilois composed of Mmes Charlesia Alexis and Lilette Naick and Mr Elie Michel.

Several minutes later, this decision was communicated to the Ilois who were assembled in the Jardin de la Compagnie. The announcement did not meet with the general approval of all the Ilois who rather expected a final answer because they do not have the money to feed their families. Some of them had wanted to spend the night in the garden while awaiting the telegram. This did not prevent others from criticizing the leaders of the current government.

"When you were in opposition you would say that when you took over the government we would get our money 2 weeks after the election, yet today we are in September and we haven't received a thing. It would have been better for us to let the Ramgoolam government run on; we were able to hold a dialogue with it. Our problem is we don't have any funds to pay for transport or run our kitchens and we have not found Jugnauth or De L'Estrac or anyone to help us in our difficulty. Everyday we are unable to go on, get paid, no results. The agreement was signed long ago and how come that money has not arrived?" they asked.

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CSO: 3419/24

LAND SET ASIDE FOR HOMESITES FOR ILOIS COMMUNITY

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 21 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] The Ilois Trust Fund is conducting a study within the Ilois community to try to resolve the housing problem affecting the community. A census is currently in progress to determine the number of Ilois who own homes, those who own land only and those who are renters.

The committee has identified two sites for the construction of houses for the Ilois: Roche-Bois and Pointe-aux-Sables. These sites cover a surface area of some 100 arpents of crown land. The sites have been selected because the environment is similar to that of Diego Garcia. However, a poll will be taken among the Ilois to determine their preferences. The Ilois have already visited the proposed sites.

The results of this poll will make possible an exact determination of the number of Ilois who are interested in building in one of the two locations or elsewhere, and an estimate of the overall cost of the infrastructures which will be required by the residents. Plans which have been prepared for the construction of kindergartens, nurseries, schools and other infrastructures for sports will depend on the reactions of the Ilois.

The agreement signed with the British Government by the Mauritian Government and the Ilois community stipulates that use of the funds which will be made available to families in the Ilois community must be in the interest of and with the approval of the Ilois.

Administrative procedures to release a sum of 1 million Indian rupees promised to the Ilois by Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, during her recent visit here have been initiated. Only after receipt of the British and Indian Government funds by the Ilois Trust Fund will a decision be made as to their specific use. This is what the members of the committee have decided; but they are nevertheless proceeding with preliminary work in order to speed things up.

The acquisition of land to house the Ilois will therefore take place only when their wishes are known.

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CSO: 3419/24

MAURITIUS

BRIEFS

OPPRESSED PEOPLE's EXPOSITION--Mr Junaidil Bajhdadi, a member of the Moro National Liberation Front of the South Philippines who has been visiting here since last Saturday, met with Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean-Claude De L'Estrac yesterday morning. He was accompanied by a member of the Mauritian Revolutionary Group [GMR]. During the week, Mr De L'Estrac also received a representative of the PLO. These two activists are in Mauritius as part of the exposition organized by the GMR on oppressed peoples throughout the world. In cooperation with HORIZONS NOUVEAUX, the GMR will publish a special paper on this exposition. The paper, which will trace the struggle of various oppressed peoples, could be on sale at HORIZONS NOUVEAUX outlets by next Sunday. [Text] [Port Louis HORIZONS NOUVEAUX in French 19-26 Sep 82 p 1] 9693

CSO: 3419/24

MOZAMBIQUE

INADEQUATE RESPONSE TO POPULAR ISSUES SCORED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The political commissioner arrived. With him came the guerrilla fighters, the announcement of the struggle, and hope. That was the place and the time for explaining the reasons for the fight and the purpose behind it. The population understood, it became involved in the project which it adopted as its own. Everybody knows his place and his role.

The peasants were quite familiar with the risk involved in this commitment: They would come to be direct targets of the Portuguese army. But these difficulties were not just "tolerated"; they were understood and they were accepted as a temporary condition.

The struggle and the people formed a whole, a single idea. The fighting men and the people became one single subject, thanks to political work. Those who had been on the sidelines became part of the river of history, the current of one time spilling out into another time.

But we did not always know how to value this tradition of involving everybody in the discussion of everything concerning them. After independence, how many times did we ignore this principle of action in places of work and at home? How many times, in the name of the technical specialty involved in the particular matter did the worker fail to understand the situation and the job to be done?

How many times, in the name of the complexity of the economy or the necessities of secrecy, did we fail to come up with legitimate answers and thus stand on the banks of that which already was the river of our revolutionary processes?

How many occasions were there when old cliches were used as an argument that no longer convinced anybody because nobody was really deeply involved any longer?

How many times did belated and defensive explanation take the place of what should have been ideological intervention in a forthright manner and without timidity?

This happened on countless occasions. Due to mistakes, due to our shortcomings. Due to lack of attention in the way in which we questioned our own reality.

Because we believed that technical skills could take the place of class consciousness and loyalty to the fatherland and to socialism.

All of these times we offended a principle and a tradition which had been and always will be the secret of the vitality of the Mozambican revolution. All of those times when this happened we created a vacuum which the class enemy occupied. There, in that ground which we lost because we abandoned it or out of neglect, the enemy conspired against us. There he struck at the young body of this country.

The party fought frontally against the tendency to cover the understanding of the national situation with silence. The FRELIMO Party unequivocally had elevated intimate unity with the masses to the status of its noblest gain.

At this precise moment, members from the party directorate are traveling all over the country, explaining and debating the theses for the Fourth Congress. They are not only underscoring the importance which the party assigns to the broad and profound debate of the theses. Through their example, they point up the need for stepping up political and ideological work and for direct contact with reality and with the masses. They are the most prestigious political commissars who sustain confidence in victory and on the basis of profound conviction turn every citizen into the most reliable pillar of the new society.

Now that we are coming to a decisive moment in our history, we must step up the profound and open debate. If we prepare to overcome underdevelopment it is because we believe in the success of our strength. And the source of our strength resides in this skill, our skill to turn thought into the instrument that produces and that fights. In this way we will turn the Mozambican worker into a human being who will have the daring to build a country which will be full of happiness.

5058  
CSO: 3442/33

KUWAIT EXPRESSES WILLINGNESS TO FINANCE DEVELOPMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Oct 82 p 3

[Interview with Murtada Ibrahim, Kuwait Arab Economic Development Fund representative: "Kuwait Fund Ready to Finance Development Projects"]

[Excerpt] "The Kuwait Arab Economic Development Fund will finance the expansion of the container terminal at the Nacala railroad and port complex and the communications and signalling system of the railroad network of CFM [Mozambique Railroad]-Center," said Murtada Ibrahim, representative of that financing agency.

This was announced during a press conference held by the head of the Kuwaiti delegation last Saturday for domestic and foreign consumption at the end of his working visit to Mozambique. On that same day, representatives from the Kuwait Fund returned to their country.

Concerning studies now in progress for the project involving the creation of an agroindustrial complex in the Massingir region, in Gaza, Murtada Ibrahim said that "we are satisfied with the work now in progress and we will be able to participate in its execution if the Mozambican government so desires."

Studies in progress in the region on the influence of the Massingir Dam will make it possible to determine an area estimated at between 10,000 and 11,000 hectares where the future agroindustrial complex will be developed.

"The sum of \$1 million, coming from the Kuwait Fund, was spent to prepare the current studies which are being handled by a British consultant firm," said Murtada Ibrahim.

The study on developing the right bank of the Limpopo will be completed by December of this year; an irrigable area of 5,850 hectares was laid out there; this was also announced at the press conference.

The study on the development of the left bank of that same river will be completed early next year at which time the project will be submitted to international competitive bidding for the award of the project.

The Massingir Dam is intended to have a potential capacity for irrigating an area of approximately 100,000 hectares.

Talking about the growing interest on the part of the Kuwait Fund in investing in Mozambique's economic development, Murtada Ibrahim in particular mentioned his organization's participation in studies on coal prospecting and the construction of the international Cuchamano--Tete--Zob Highway.

"Studies currently in progress in Mozambique with the participation of the Kuwait Fund are budgeted at about \$15 million and the international highway project is the biggest of all," said Murtada Ibrahim.

#### Kuwait Fund in Southern Africa

"We are an underdeveloped country, just like the People's Republic of Mozambique. In our investment policy, we devote major attention to the countries of the Third World," said the representative of the Kuwait Fund in answer to a question regarding the policy pursued on the issue of financing by that financial institution.

"We have petroleum but we do not have everything and even petroleum is not an inexhaustible source of wealth. We must expand our cooperation with the underdeveloped countries, like we ourselves, which have other sources of wealth that we do not have," another one of the three representatives of the Kuwait Fund present at the press conference explained.

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CSO; 3442/33

OVERCOME WORKER APATHY, INDOLENCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Ernesto Zucule: "Putting an End to Indolence and Apathy in Work"]

[Text] Thoroughly analyzing the various labor problems and seeking to find organizational forms which will make it possible to do away with indolence and apathy in work, which are beginning to be characteristic of the operations of certain activity sectors--that was the main recommendation given by Jorge Rebelo, ideological labor secretary of the FRELIMO Party during the work of the Third National Meeting of Production Councils, in Maputo.

After noting that lack of interest, apathy, and indolence on the part of the workers toward production constitute a national problem which must urgently be corrected, Jorge Rebelo urged the participants in that meeting to find the reason why this situation exists and to study ways of restoring dynamism and the spirit of hard work in the workers.

Pointing to socialist emulation as the way that will make it possible to increase production and productivity in all sectors, the party directorate member said that, during this phase, the production councils will have to make sure that the commitment and dedication to productive work will be strengthened.

Jorge Rebelo said that emulation must be developed primarily for the purpose of holding the Fourth Congress of the FRELIMO Party and afterward as a "method of work which will guide the entire production process throughout the decade. It is up to you to make sure that we will not fail in this grandiose battle," he said.

Origin of Apathy

The central committee secretary for ideological work gave living examples concerning this apathy on the part of the workers toward production, outlining how this began with problems of raw material shortages.

Some disorganized enterprises without initiative began to face difficulties in raw material supply and started to plan the use of what was supposed to be consumed in a month for a period of 12 months.

"The worker only spent 2 hours a day doing his job," said Jorge Rebelo. He added that many people from that moment on developed the habit of working just a few hours even after the raw material shortages had been resolved.

The ideological labor secretary urged that this spirit be changed and that "dynamism and a spirit of hard work be imparted."

#### Production Economy

Mobilizing the worker and transforming his consciousness so that he will understand that independence means working more "in order to improve our living conditions"--that was the other main point in the recommendations given by Jorge Rebelo.

The party directorate member said that socialist emulation is also intended to teach the worker that he can produce more without having to use up more material.

He then pointed out that it is up to the production council to teach these aspects of economizing in production to the workers.

#### Proud Record

Augusto Macamo, an official from the National Implementation Commission of the Production Councils, during the opening address at this meeting said that the record of work done between January and September is a source of pride for the production councils.

"We have revitalized the structures in all provinces, we have set up district councils, we have reorganized the activity branches, and we have created factory committees," said the member of the FRELIMO Central Committee.

After the end of the presentation of reports from the provinces, which took until the end of yesterday morning, Augusto Macamo issued general recommendations on the work that is to be started today in the various groups. The Third National Meeting of the Production Councils will complete its work next Sunday or Monday according to officials connected with the event.

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## MOZAMBIQUE

### AGROINDUSTRIAL CCCE COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Oct 82 p 8

[Text] The quick execution of three agroindustrial projects in various parts of the country was the subject of agreements signed yesterday in Maputo between the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and a French economic cooperation enterprise.

The three agreements were signed, for the Mozambican side, by Finance Minister Rui Baltazar and by Jean Pierro Vico, representing the "Central Economic Cooperation Fund."

The first agreement deals with the establishment of a maintenance and repair center for agricultural equipment in the zone of Milalene, Manhica, Province of Maputo, whose execution is scheduled for early next year.

The technical-economic feasibility study for this project was already approved and it now merely needs to be carried out, of course after international competitive bidding invitations have been issued for the award of the project.

The establishment of the Milalene Center is part of a vast improvement project for the regions along the Limpopo and Incomati rivers, according to what our reporters were told by a spokesman on the Mozambican side who was present during the signing of the agreement.

The assembly project concerning the above-mentioned center will be carried out in stages, extending over a period of 4 years. During this operation, Mozambican technicians will be trained to manage the future agricultural equipment maintenance and repair center.

### Agroindustrial Facilities for Magude and Zambezia

The remaining two agreements, also signed yesterday, between Mozambique and France, deal with the development of agroindustrial complexes in the district of Magude (Maputo) and in the Province of Zambezia.

According to the same source, the Magude and Zambezia projects are yet to be submitted for a technical-economic feasibility study in order to determine their execution.

In Magude, plans call for the development of an agroindustrial complex whereas in Zambezia a project will be developed for the purpose of stepping up coprah production in that region of the country.

All of these three projects will in long-range terms be a part of the strategy in the fight against underdevelopment, charted for execution throughout this decade. The signing of the agreements was also witnessed by the French ambassador in Maputo, Bernard Boyer.

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MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

MILITIA WORKERS PRAISED--The workers at the Buzi sugar enterprise in the Province of Sofala, who are militiamen and fighters in the armed struggle, wiped out two military bases of the armed bandits in that region of the country. The bases were located in Bupira and Mussicaro, on the left bank of the Buzi River. These events were disclosed by DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE and it was added that, during operations engaging the bandits, six of them were killed and miscellaneous military equipment was captured. The combat action as such and the pursuit of the armed bandits, carried out with heroism by the workers from the Buzi sugar enterprise, facilitated the resumption of sugar cane cutting in the Estaqueinha zone which had previously been occupied by the enemy. To enable the work of that sugar enterprise to continue normally and to provide normal living conditions for the population in the area, the worker-militiamen from Buzi patrolled the area daily. "The fight was very easy and this shows that the enemy is demoralized. Our militiamen were very determined. Nobody hung back because everybody understood the need for clearing out the area so that we could cut our cane in peace," said Mario Jose Jeque, a veteran of the armed struggle. Concerning security for the workers and the population, the same fighter said: "There are no problems. We patrol day and night. Right now, our militiamen are manning all positions." As a result of this operation and the permanent effort made by the workers from the Buzi sugar enterprise, the latter will be able completely to carry out its production plan and even exceed it. As of now, the enterprise has already produced more than 10,000 tons of sugar; this figure opens up good prospects for the accomplishment or even surpassing of the production plan at that sugar enterprise in the country's center. Due to difficulties in electric energy supply, the workers at this agroindustrial complex decided temporarily to interrupt alcohol production so as to concentrate their entire effort on sugar production; this drive will end within a few days. After the completion of the sugar drive, the production of alcohol will be resumed according to DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in its edition yesterday. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Oct 82 p 3] 5058

MILITIA-PEOPLE CONNECTION STRESSED--A ceremony was held last Saturday by the Militia Command in the lower part of the country's capital; it was presided over by a member of the party's committee in the city of Maputo. Two representatives from the Militia Command in the Province of Sofala had gone to Maputo to exchange experiences on self-defense for the cities. The ceremony was attended by personnel from the National Command and from the city, from the People's Militias, about 150 party cell secretaries in the enterprises, enterprise managers, militiamen, and party members. Jose Fanequico, of the Maputo City Party Committee, began by praising the activities of the militiamen in defense of the country and described the militia and its tasks. "The militias are an example of the people's lengthy experience, dating back to the liberated zones, to guarantee the consolidation of our gains and peace," the official said. Jose Fanequico spelled out the strategy for the militiaman, saying: "Knowing the persons who live in his operations area, stepping up popular vigilance, the militiaman must in turn be known in his operations area so that he may work with the people." The center just created is a form of organization for the materialization of the slogan "turning Maputo into the tomb of reaction." The need was stressed for having a link between the Command, the militia forces, and the workers for the defense of the lower part of the country's capital. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Oct 82 p 2]

5058

CSO: 3442/33

NIGER

FOREIGN MINISTER ON POLISARIO FRONT, LIBYA

GF150500 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 11 Nov 82 p 1

[Dispatch by Hasan al-Zahiri from Jidda]

[Excerpt] The Niger foreign affairs minister has said that Israel is making attempts to restore the relations with the African countries. The minister said that his country's stand is clear and that it is in solidarity with the Arab stands, as long as a just solution between the Israelis and the Palestinians does not exist. He said: We back the Arabs for several reasons, such as justice and historical relations.

Referring to his country's stand on the Polisario Front, the minister said that his country has rejected the participation of this front in the OAU. He said that this stand does not prevent Niger from making efforts on African and international levels in order to find a collective solution to OAU problems.

The Niger foreign affairs minister lauded the U.S. initiative on the Namibian problem and said: The U.S. idea is excellent. We want the restoration of the individual rights in southern Africa and the restoration of this African country's total independence.

Referring to what has been said about Niger's efforts to improve its relations with Libya, the minister said that his country is trying to achieve good neighborliness and to reduce the tensions in these relations. He said that the relations between the Libya and Niger peoples should not be confused. He added that the relations between the two countries are excellent and have nothing to do with the problems caused by the Libyan rulers in Niger, which not only Niger suffers from but also the other African countries.

CSO: 3404/4

SHAGARI'S ECONOMY SAID TO BE 'IN SHAMBLES'

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 20 Oct 82 p 5

[Commentary by Vincent Ezenwa: "The Presidency"]

[Text] The presidential style of authority is the most independent variable shaping the patterns of bureaucratic politics at this top level of the Executive. It simply is not true and accurate to depict the president as a prisoner of processes for bureaucratic politics that he cannot control. For example, President Nixon's overtures to China was developed within the White House and deliberately excluded the bureaucracy.

In other words, President Shagari as the man in charge and control like his counterparts elsewhere in the world takes credit or blame for the management of our national affairs be it the economy, education and so on. In politics there is always the price to be paid for leadership. Nigeria cannot be an exception. The President partly takes the better part of the blame for our present sick economy.

So, President Carter paid the price for political indecision and ambivalence in the US foreign policy, President Reagan is under fire for his handling of the economy that has left over under seven million Americans unemployed, the worst for 40 years. Reaganomics is now synonymous with unemployment and economic woes in the US. Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher of Britain, the hard core monetarist is getting all the sticks for causing the record unemployment of over three million people. In Western Germany Chancellor Helmut Schmidt lost on a confidence motion to the Christian Democratic leader Union Helmut Khol the present Chancellor. Economy too was Schmidt undoing. President Shagari has had his successes and failures but economy is not one of the major successes.

Before our one-commodity economy-oil plummeted to an all-time low price and nosedived, the influential London weekly magazine, the Economist put out a stern warning about the danger signals, it picked up from Nigeria's fast deteriorating economy and dwindling external reserves.

The economic 'wizards' and 'experts' in Lagos dismissed this warning as mere propaganda by the Western imperialists to destabilise Nigeria and cause economic chaos and anarchy. Back home in Nigeria eminent Nigerian leaders sounded warning note on the need for the federal government to take corrective

and remedial measures to deal with the situation. Chief Obafemi Awolowo was very vocal on this explosive and sensitive economic issue.

But still the federal government ignored it all for political reasons saying that the economy was buoyant and that there was no cause for alarm, that the 'economic press war' was the handwork of prophets of doom and trouble makers who want to undermine the good work of the federal government for political gains in the 1983 general elections.

On the contrary, the earlier optimistic noises and euphoria have now been replaced with realism as the chips are now down, and the austerity measures and the fiscal policies to tackle the economy in the doldrums by President Shagari's Economic Stabilisation Act 1982 are now biting harder. Many firms and companies have gone to the wall, unemployment is rising and the states of the federation are paying dearly for the economic shambles and mess caused by the federal government.

Some state projects and programmes have either been compromised, suspended or even abandoned altogether because of the austerity measures for which the state governors are not responsible; as they do not control the national economy, let alone how it should be managed.

The management or mismanagement of the national economy is the root cause of our present political tension in the country for at the end of the day everything depends on the good health or otherwise on the economy.

Capital is the future. It is the provision for the risks, the uncertainties, the changes and the jobs of tomorrow. It is not "present" cost but it is certain cost. An economy that does not form enough capital to cover its future costs is an economy that condemns itself to decline and continuing crisis of "stagflation".

The essence of Keynesian economic theory, as every undergraduate is being taught, was the repudiation of "Say's Law" according to which savings always equal investment, so that an economy always forms enough capital for its future needs.

#### Uneconomic Project

The federal government basking in the sunshine of its spending spree did not even realise, to its cost that its reserves in London had been disastrously run down, to the extent that the reserves could not buy us more than three months of our essential purchases abroad. Our prestige, image and credibility are all at stake when we cannot pay for our requirements abroad.

Put it another way, Nigeria has not been living with its available economic resources not because the poor masses of the country have been provided with the bare necessities of life that make life livable and comfortable, but because of too much politically inspired prestigious and uneconomic projects. These are easily identifiable and could have immediate political gains especially in a pre-election year. Again the country does not produce but only consumes what other people produce in industrial nations export.

The burgeoning OPEC trade surplus, the source of the developing world financial problems, with which the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is now grappling has suddenly evaporated. OPEC announced that it was now expecting a deficit of no less than 9.5 billion dollars this year compared with surplus three billion dollar and 108 billion dollars in 1981 and 1980.

Nigeria has been under pressure from OPEC member state notable saudi Arabia to charge more for its top grade crude. But where are the buyers? Oil experts and pundits think that oil prices will pick up again later this year as destocking by oil companies and consumers [word indistinct], a glimmer of economic recovery appears on the horizon. But this optimism could also evaporate as in economics there are many ifs and ands which are also predicated on the international politics of oil and power politics of which those are many actors.

Currently Nigeria's oil production is less than two million barrels a day, and the oil companies are watching closely their investment and expansion programmes in the oil industry, as among other things they want more money paid to them by the federal government to cover according to them escalating cost in the capital intensive oil exploration and drilling.

Multinational oil companies, with their global economic activities and strangle-hold on the economies of developing countries like Nigeria are usually very cautious in election year in the country they operate, as they adopt the attitude of 'wait and see' to see how things work out before they invest substantially in their oil business.

1983 is the crucial election year in Nigeria and the key election campaign issue will be the economy and the creation of more states if new states are not created according to the current time table; the people who want their own states would not be concerned with macro and microeconomics whether more money is chasing fewer goods, inflation and all that; that is the business of the federal government to put things right, that is why there is a government to cater and provide for the welfare of all the citizens.

In dealing with the present economic mess the federal government with all the human and economic resources at its disposal should drastically restructure the economy and meaningfully diversify it so that our desperate dependence on petroleum oil would be substantially reduced.

On the other hand, our indigenous manufacturers and industrialists should also go into manufacturing business and avail themselves of the government's material and financial incentives, to not only generate revenue to the governments of the federation but also to create jobs for Nigerians, like their counterparts in the industrial nations like Britain. In Britain the bulk of revenue to the government is generated by the private industries, and the same is true of employment.

Investment of millions of naira by Nigerians in building private houses for immediate gains from rents would not industrialise Nigeria, it will not generate the desired revenue to the government and it will not create jobs to

absorb thousands of Nigerians roaming the streets in the country in search of jobs that are simply not there.

Shagarinomics like Reaganomics as a fiscal measure to cure Nigeria's perennial sick economy is simply not good enough as more and more companies and industries are winding up and throwing out thousands of their employees on the tight labour market; thus swelling the increasing army of their compatriots in hardship.

These legion of the unemployed religiously comb the government offices and establishments in search of jobs on their reliable and dependable "footreon" as they have run out of transport fares. It is quite a painful experience especially for people who have families and army of dependants to care for in our social environment with the extended family system.

It is the duty of the federal government with all the resources at its disposal to really get down to business and find solutions to our structurally weak economy, in which the private sector contributes like or nothing to the national economy.

The government has to mobilize all the resources and not least it has to do something tangible about our indigenous industries including parastatals that suffer from gross undercapitalisation and therefore are in a perennial vicious cycle of financial crisis. This poses problems to both employers and employees, the later of which face the agonising problem of job security and regular payment of salaries and other entitlements.

CSO: 3400/212

BRIEFS

IMPORT STATISTICS--Nigeria has imported goods worth about N8.5 billion in the nine months, to September 1982. However, half of this amount was spent in the first three months of the year, when the import bill was over N4 billion and worked out at about N12 billion a month. But the impact of the economic measures which started in April apparently re-directed the trend of events positively. In the nine-month period the country had also received export revenue of about N6.9 billion, sources in the Central Bank told Business Times last week. This works out an average earning of N766 million a month. The export earnings represent a decrease of 22 per cent on average when compared with 1981 when the average monthly export revenue was about N983 million. Since the economic Stabilization Act was instituted in April, import expenditure has been held below N800 a month artificially, but export revenue has not been improving. [Text] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 25 Oct 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/212

VISIT OF DARBO TO DAKAR

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3404, 1 Nov 82 p 2860

[Text]

*Adama Gaye writes from Dakar:* The visit of the Gambian Vice-President was dominated by economic questions. The Vice-President arrived with a delegation of ministers and experts, and was welcomed by the Senegalese Prime Minister, Habib Thiam, and members of his government. Apart from the protocol side of the visit (call on the President, delivery of a message of friendship from President Jawara), principal meetings concerned the practical application of the various Protocols of the Senegambian Federation. This task has been largely facilitated by the series of meetings which had already taken place since the signature of the confederal pact last December.

In September the two foreign ministers had exchanged the instruments of ratification of the protocols of application, of which there are three: finance, foreign affairs and political co-ordination. Following several hours of discussions, the two delegations signed a communique in which they reaffirmed their "identity of views" on the dossiers examined, as well as their "will to intensify their efforts with regard to the application of the confederal pact". The main sectors in which the two governments intend to reinforce their co-operation are: trade, agriculture, fishing, development of water resources, education, health, youth, sports and culture.

At a news conference at the end of the visit, Mr. Darbo said "It is neither rational, nor economic, to leave to develop in The Gambia and Senegal, competitive units in a single market". The allusion to economic integration is clear. But will this be easy when economic relations between The Gambia and Senegal have, in continuity, been vitiated by the smuggling centred on the former British colony? Mr. Darbo tried to dissipate fears on this subject in saying "the structures in place on each side were not totally adapted to a rapid integration of the two economies, but in spite of these constraints, with the good will which has been shown on both sides, progress has been made." If the bilateral will exists to reinforce economic and cultural links between the members of Senegambia, the two confederal partners also hoped to see become more concrete "the progressive and harmonious integration of the complementary economies of the countries of the West African sub-region."

Not only economic preoccupations were discussed. The crises currently shaking Africa and the world also figured in the talks. First of all, the problems facing the Organisation of African Unity. The two sides said they put the emphasis on "the necessity to respect the letter of the Charter of the Organisation of African Unity." They also reaffirmed support for the peoples of Namibia and South Africa in the shuffle against colonial domination, racism and apartheid, and condemned those responsible for the massacres of Salora and Chatilla in Beirut as well as supporting the inalienable rights of Palestinians, including the right to a State, and the evacuation of Arab territories occupied by Israel. ]

NEW MOVES ON CONFEDERATION

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3404, 1 Nov 82 0 2816

[Text]

THERE CAN now be no doubt that the Senegambian confederation is here to stay. The idea of a confederation has been increasingly demonstrated as more than political whitewash.

Presidents Dawda Jawara and Abdou Diouf seem determined to see the two countries united. Their progress and commitment in this effort are commendable, shaming critics who have linked the confederation issue to other union shambles in the past. Last month, a top level Gambian delegation led by Vice-President Bakary Darbo was in Dakar for talks with Senegalese officials led by Prime Minister, Habib Thiam (see page 2860).

Their purpose was to push further progress towards the Senegambian confederation particularly on one of the most contentious aspects, economic integration. There have always been fears on how the two countries can relate economically when two countries' economies seemed poles apart. What is worse is the question of smuggling which has encouraged the development of vested interests in the two countries, difficult to break down. That talks have begun on the more problematic issues are undoubtedly signs of unity of purpose on the part of the leaders of Senegal and the Gambia. Before this, other protocols such as trade and foreign affairs have been ratified. And perhaps, the most interesting news is President Jawara's announcement that the Parliament and ministers of the new union will be named before the end of this year. Cynics may say that this is a way of opening up new "jobs for the boys", but when these institutions are in existence the confederation will undoubtedly add to its structural substance.

CSO: 3400/229

SEVERE LACK OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA NOTED

Dakar AFRICA in French No 143, Aug-Sep 82 pp 28, 29

[Article by Tamsir Ndessane]

[Text] The Justice of the Peace was not idle between the beginning of December 1981 and 15 May 1982. To the contrary, birth certificates were handwritten for those who requested them. These documents were necessary in order to obtain identification--national card, drivers license, family booklet for registration of births and deaths, pension passbook, passport, etc--for voter registration. Senegalese authorities had reopened voter registration during this period in order to give those who were not registered for the February 1978 legislative and presidential elections a chance to register for the 1983 elections.

The number of persons without identification is enormous: Out of 327,000 newly registered voters throughout Senegal 165,000 took advantage of this opportunity. In principle, these birth certificates are "supplied free to charge to all who request them." But, actually the people who waited so long to make themselves known to the registry office had to pay a sum ranging from 500 to 1,000 CFA francs. In the Sine-Saloum region, there were 10,626 out of a total of 32,598 newly registered voters; in Ziguinchor, 4,581 out of 4,757.

Registry Office Ignored

As was to be expected, foreigners more or less legally on Senegalese territory took advantage of this opportunity, often with the cooperation of their hosts and some well-known authorities, to obtain birth certificates and then certificates of nationality. Moreover, this is why some politicians and administrators hastened to say that these hastily prepared certificates are valid for voter registration only. All this will pose legal problems. But, so far the lawyers have not yet reacted to this deviation from the procedure established by the famous Family Code adopted in 1972.

For the moment, there is one thing to note: as in many African and Third World countries, the Senegalese are little inclined to make their civil status known or to give the administration information on this subject. In this regard, force of habit will be blamed and the need to change attitudes will be stressed. But, births, marriages and deaths are not being reported as they should be.

An investigation made by the National Census Bureau [BNR] is significant in this regard. It showed that in the commune of Diourbel in 1978, 1,982 births were recorded and that in the same year 3,614 special certificates had been issued. In Kaolack, there had been 5,173 births recorded and 3,245 special certificates. In Tambacounda, 678 and 494; and in Thies, 5,829 and 2,355. As far as deaths recorded, we have the following figures: 436 in Diourbel; 1,398, 256 and 479 in Kaolack, Tambacounda and Thies respectively.

However, as the relatives of the deceased need the death certificate in order to receive his benefits if he was an official or a wage earner, they apply for death certificates: thus there were 47 certificates in Diourbel in 1978, 45 in Kaolack, and 10 and 17 for Tamba and Thies respectively. In this way, the percentages of births and deaths recorded in the various towns have been calculated. In Diourbel, it was 68 percent of the births and 48 percent of the deaths; in Kaolack, 92 and 82 percent; in Tambacounda, 47 percent and 58 percent; and in Thies, 94 percent and 25 percent.

In Saint-Louis and Dakar people willingly perform this duty, perhaps because reporting to the registry office has become a bit more of a habit than elsewhere. It is also because, in cases of death this provides easier access to the cemetery for burials because questions of inheritance are settled more quickly. And, for births, there is the prospect of family allowances. Thus, in 1978 Cape Verde recorded 49,280 births (close to 100 percent) and 13,282 deaths (a rate close to 98 percent).

The BNR considers data collected on births and deaths as significant. As for marriages, they are not yet at the point where they can be taken as serious statistics. Not because there are not many marriages, but because very few marriages are recorded. Besides, most of the time marriage certificates are requested and obtained from the Justice of the Peace after the legal two-month period granted to a couple who have had a traditional wedding in order to comply.

This situation is very annoying for demographers who only have two sources of information: polls or, better, a systematic census of the population (like the one in 1976) on the one hand, and current administrative statistics--including registry office listings--on the other. The first source is very often subject to omissions. The second--especially when the registry office statistics are properly maintained--provides a means of correcting the errors found in the census. It offers significant information for studies of birthrates, fertility, mortality, marriage rates, prevalence of certain diseases, population movements, etc. Furthermore, it has the advantage of resulting in less unwieldy and onerous operations than census projects on a national level.

#### A Work Tool

So, demographers dream of a registry office responding to all their requests. In studies of reproduction rates, for example, this would help them to trace a birth curve and to make projections, for it is known that to a large extent the reproduction rate depends on the age of the couple in first marriages and the length of the union. Among women, this age is often young. On the other

hand, the period of celibacy between two marriages is most often short. The percentages of single persons, married persons, widowed persons, etc can also be a useful indication for a sociologist studying the influence of economic change on customs.

On the economic level, planners can make forecasts for 15 to 20 years ahead based on recorded births and modify economic policy accordingly or find solutions to the problem of employment. This information is also useful to municipalities. They will then be able to keep track of population growth and to predict the type of social and educational facilities (stadiums, classrooms, hospitals and dispensaries, etc) which will be necessary in the years to come. But, in Senegal as everywhere else in the Third World, it will be a long time before people begin to fill out government forms as they should. So, all this remains wishful thinking.

9693  
CSO: 3419/2

TRADE UNION MANEUVERS NOTED

London West Africa in English 1 Nov 82 p 2816

[Text] TWO EVENTS seemed to have almost contradicted themselves in the last few weeks when the Sierra Leone Labour Congress (SLLC) met at the Brookfields hotel to elect a new executive since the disbandment of the former executive last year. First, delegates were presented with a new constitution which stripped the organisation of the privilege of electing its secretary-general. At the end of the meeting, the new executive, according to the newly-imposed constitution, appointed Mr. James Kabia, the suspended Congress secretary-general in absentia. Delegates at the convention had described Mr. Kabia's appointment as "a sign of solidarity of the workers and victory for Mr. Kabia". Then the next day, the same executive led by its President, Ibrahim Langley, sacked Mr. Kabia because he was what it called "guilty of financial and administrative lapses". These are glaring contradictions. Mr. Kabia has denied the charge describing them as "false and made-up stories." Yet a few days later, President Siaka Stevens appointed Mr. Ibrahim Langley as a member of parliament.

Sierra Leone's trade unions have had a long history of being infested with scapegoats and "traitors". That is why the All Peoples Congress (APC) government has never really taken them seriously. In 1977, having jumped out on the streets with banners to join both the Fourah Bay College and secondary school students to demonstrate against food prices and corruption, union leaders backed out from the

original demands for reforms leaving the students to the mercy of the notorious Internal Security Unit (ISU) paramilitary forces which spared no time in crushing the demonstrations in the main provincial towns.

Subsequently, Stevens appointed one of the union leaders, Mr. Hassan Gbassay Kanu, the secretary-general of the motor drivers union, to Parliament and later made him minister of mines. This 1977 experience has been still fresh in the minds of many Sierra Leoneans; that was why when the Sierra Leone Labour Congress appointed itself to champion the workers' poor conditions last year, few people, not least the government, really took them for granted. It was all summed up as another trick to get another union man into Parliament. But, Kabia, the SLLC secretary-general, repeatedly denied this and rallied the local press behind him to prove his case. Yet, Stevens, a former trade unionist himself, knew where and when to draw the lines. He did not quite crush the SLLC but crippled it first by throwing the SLLC leadership into prison, and then later by disbanding the entire congress.

What has now happened in the last few weeks is that the congress has proved itself to be untrustworthy and in-grown with self-aggrandisement, rather than playing its traditional role of championing the welfare of the ordinary workers. It is now almost another wing of government, a talking-shop for party appointees and functionaries.

CSO: 3400/208

SIERRA LEONE

BRIEFS

**FIRE FORCE UNDER DEFENSE**—As a first step towards the creation of National Fire Force which has long been under consideration the Free town Fire Force has now come directly under the Minister of Defence. The transfer of the force from the Freetown City Council became effective as from last Monday, and the Commissioner of Police is now exercising supervisory control over the force. To mark the occasion, a delegation of top-ranking police officers led by the Duty Commissioner of Police, Mr P. M. Johnson, made a conducted tour of the fire force head quarters at Towner Hill on Monday afternoon and addressed the men. In an address of welcome, the Chief Fire Officer, Mr A. M. Kamara under scored some of the problems of the force. The fire ground area, he said, has been expanding rapidly and now covers from Hastings Airfield to Lakka Hospital and from the seafront to the OAU village at Hill Station. [Text] [Freetown WE YONE in English 3 Nov 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/208

SOUTH AFRICA

**MINISTER CALLS ON LOCAL AUTHORITIES FOR ACTION**

MB121448 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] The government has urged local authorities to take decisive action before the end of the year to improve communications ties between whites and coloreds. The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Heunis, says the importance of positive measures by local authorities in improving relations between people can hardly be overstressed. He was replying to the comment by the Free State Municipal Association on the proposed constitutional system.

The government, he said, had proposed specific interim measures in its guidelines, but these should not be seen as an exhaustive list of suggestions. Local government bodies were free to implement other measures in accordance with their own peculiar circumstances in order to improve contact between white councils and colored committees.

Mr Heunis said the three requirements for the interim measures were that the fundamental principles of self-determination in community affairs and joint responsibility in common affairs should be applied, that the measures should be acceptable to all those involved, and that the measures should not thwart the government's ultimate objectives for local authorities. The central government itself could not do all that needed to be done to create government bodies for the various population groups, and the role of provincial and local authorities would be decisive. Mr Heunis said he was confident that the voluntary cooperation and positive attitude of local authorities would make it unnecessary for the government to prescribe in the matter.

CSO: 3400/239

SOUTH AFRICA

U.S. 'CONTEMPT' FOR AFRICAN OPINION SCORED

MB131056 Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Blood Money"]

[Text] The contempt with which the United States disregards African opinion should not come as a surprise to those watching the broad outlines of American policy towards southern Africa in general, and racist South Africa in particular.

The whole of black Africa, the rest of the third world, and even more significantly the United Nations, condemn the South African regime for its inhuman doctrine of apartheid. Yet the International Monetary Fund (IMF), a United States-controlled money-lending body, extends credit of over U.S. \$1 billion to that regime. What for?

Despite South Africa's pariah status in the world and countless condemnatory resolutions by the United Nations and the OAU intended to isolate South Africa, in Western imperialist circles that country seems to have a fundamental and strategic position in the world imperialist system. It serves as an outpost of the international counter-revolutionary patrol system. This position seems to have grown on all counts during the contemporary crisis in southern Africa.

Last month the UN General Assembly voted overwhelmingly in favour of an African-sponsored resolution asking the IMF not to grant the racist's request for funds.

This African request has now been dismissed and the racist regime has been granted the credit.

This of course augurs well for Washington's grand strategy towards southern Africa. It is well known that the economic difficulties besetting the racist regime emanate from over-spending on military hardware. Obviously this credit facility is designed to neutralise these dire economic straits and thus enable South Africa to maintain its militaristic policies in the region. Coupled with the American dithering on the question of Namibia, is the even greater determination of racist South Africa to destabilise the whole region.

CSO: 3400/239

**POLICY, STRATEGIC ASPECTS OF DEFENSE WHITE PAPER**

**Security Situation**

Pretoria ISSUP STRATEGIC REVIEW in English Aug 82 pp 2-13

[Article by M. Hough, director, Institute for Strategic Studies, University of Pretoria]

[Text]

**1. INTRODUCTION**

The previous White Paper on Defence and Armaments Supply was tabled in 1979. Certain international and regional developments have since then had an influence on the national security situation in the Republic of South Africa, as reflected in the most recent Defence White Paper.

The 1982 White Paper, unlike those of 1977 and 1979, makes only a few references to the State Security Management System and deals mainly with defence policy and strategies rather than national security policies and strategies. It not only evaluates the military threat, however, but also refers to matters such as propaganda and attempts to isolate the RSA politically and economically.

The national security management system has undergone a number of changes since the tabling of the previous Defence White Paper and may at present be represented as follows. (See attached sketch of security framework).

**2. THE NATIONAL SECURITY SITUATION**

Soviet expansionism, with its aim of gaining control of the strategic resources of the West, is still seen as the chief threat to the RSA. The increase in surrogate forces and the latest addition in this regard, namely North Korean military personnel in Zimbabwe, are given special emphasis. Mr Mugabe has indicated that the Fifth Brigade being trained by the North Koreans will be implemented against rebels, but the Chief of the SA Defence Force has indicated that the Brigade is directed against South Africa.<sup>1</sup>

Soviet support of SWAPO and the ANC is also emphasized. It was estimated recently that roughly 80% of all military aid to SWAPO is of Communist origin.<sup>2</sup>

The White Paper reflects a more positive view of the role of the West, specifically of the United States of America, whereas the previous White

POLITICAL AND TOTAL NATIONAL STRATEGY	THE PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET	TO FORMULATE A NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY. NATIONAL STRATEGY DIRECTIVES AND NATIONAL STRATEGIES
TOTAL STRATEGY LEVEL	CABINET COMMITTEE: STATE SECURITY COUNCIL (WORK COMMITTEE. SECRETARIAT AND PLANNING BRANCHES) FIXED AND CO-OPTED MEMBERS	TOTAL STRATEGY PLANNING PROCESSES: ADVICE TO CABINET ABOUT SECURITY POLICIES. TOTAL STRATEGY AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION AND SPECIFIC STRATEGIES
OVERALL LEVEL (ADMINISTRATIVE LEVEL)	15 INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES	CO-ORDINATION OF A GIVEN PATTERN OF STRATEGY. FORMULATION OF INTER-DEPARTMENTAL STRATEGIES
LEVEL OF DEPARTMENTAL AND OPERATIONAL STRATEGIES	DEPARTMENTS (ALSO SA DEFENCE FORCE): JOINT MANAGEMENT CENTRE AND DEPARTMENTAL REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES	FORMULATION OF DEPARTMENTAL DIRECTIVES AND STRATEGIES. EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

Paper emphasized the "selective human rights policy" of the Carter administration in particular. It is nevertheless implied that the West is still not doing enough to combat Russian objectives dynamically but is attempting, rather, to defuse conflict situations in Southern Africa, which is clearly a reference to the SWA conflict in particular and the role of the Western Contact Group.

The flow of sophisticated weaponry to the RSA's neighbouring states is emphasized as an extension of Soviet expansionism. The White Paper stresses the possibility of conventional war, whereas the 1979 White Paper

only refers to the possibility of "heightened military confrontation" in Southern Africa as a result of increased interference by the great powers, but with the emphasis on insurgency as the primary threat.

Several references have been made to the conventional buildup in Southern Africa. It was indicated, for example, that the combined ground forces of South Africa's neighbouring states have increased by more than 300 percent since 1977, and that these states have augmented their tanks and aircraft by 200 percent within the past five years.<sup>19</sup> The USSR, East Germany, Cuba and North Korea together have more than 27 800 personnel in Southern Africa. In the past year alone, SWAPO and South Africa's neighbouring states procured weapons to the value of over R1.2 million.<sup>20</sup>

The increased Soviet naval presence in the Indian Ocean area is mentioned in the White Paper, but not that in the South Atlantic Ocean where there are facilities at Lobito and Luanda, for example.

The White Paper emphasizes not only the dangers of Soviet expansionism in and arms supply to Southern African states, but also the ideological threat of Marxism-Leninism in global terms. It is not foreseen that the Soviet Union plans a large-scale conventional conflict with the West, but emphasis is laid on Russian exploitation of situations of unrest, as well as the above-mentioned objective of denying the West strategic resources such as minerals and oil. It is interesting to note that reference is made to the mineral wealth of Southern Africa, not only of South Africa, which clearly implies a reference to states such as Angola.

The South African perception of the ideological threat posed by the Soviet Union is based, on the one hand, on the stated Russian aim of propagating this ideology throughout the world and, on the other hand, on the fact that the banned South African Communist Party endeavours to motivate the working class by means of this ideology. The Western European process of détente and the fact that Communist parties function legally in Western Europe, Britain and the USA mean that, although the West may well share South Africa's concern about Soviet expansionism and military action, it does not share the same perception of the ideological threat. The fact that South Africa is anti-communist and for that reason strategically significant to the West, has in a sense given way to the view that emphasizes the strategic significance of South Africa's strategic minerals. This is one of the main arguments at present in favour of Western support for South Africa. The fact that the West has not recognized the true value of South Africa's anti-communist stand also appears to have been one of the considerations underlying the "neutrality option" of the RSA as contained in the 12 point plan.

The external operations of the USSR and Third World states in respect of the RSA, as in the OAU and United Nations, for example, are also discussed in the White Paper, and it is pointed out that the attitude of the United Nations often originates within the OAU.

During 1980 a resolution was for instance adopted by 118 votes to ten in the General Assembly of the United Nations, with fifteen abstentions.

Its predecessor had been adopted by 109 votes to twelve, with twenty-one abstentions. Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States voted against the resolution. Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Malawi, New Zealand, Norway, Spain and Sweden abstained. Ten members, including Israel, were absent during the voting.<sup>21</sup>

Some of the paragraphs of the resolution clearly indicate the strong language used by the General Assembly against South Africa, and several

countries expressed reservations and objections to paragraphs such as the following:

1. *Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement by all available means, including armed struggle for the seizure of power by the people, the elimination of the *apartheid* regime and the exercise of the right of self determination by the people of South Africa as a whole;*
2. *Strongly condemns the racist minority régime for its brutal repression, and indiscriminate torture and killings of workers, schoolchildren and other opponents of *apartheid*;*
3. *vehemently condemns the Pretoria régime's persistent attempts at destabilization of neighbouring States and its repeated acts of aggression and subversion;*
4. *Further condemns the régime for its defiance of Security Council resolution 473 (1980);*
5. *Urges the Security Council to determine that the situation in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole, resulting from the policies and actions of the racist régime of South Africa, constitutes a threat to the peace and international security;*
6. *Further urges the Security Council to impose effective mandatory sanctions including an oil embargo against South Africa, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;*
7. *Condemns the collaboration of certain Western and other States, as well as those transnational corporations and other organisations, which maintain and/or continue to increase their collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military and nuclear and other fields;*
8. *Again proclaims its full support to the *national liberation movements* of South Africa as the authentic representative of the South African people in its just struggle for liberation;*
9. *Appeals to all States to provide all necessary assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements in their legitimate struggle;*
10. *Again denounces the establishment of bantustans as designed to consolidate the inhuman policy of *apartheid*, to destroy the territorial integrity of the country, to perpetuate white minority domination and to deprive the African people of South Africa of their inalienable rights, and calls upon all Governments to continue to deny any form of recognition to the so-called 'independent' bantustans and to refrain from any dealings with such entities as have been declared null and void;*
11. *Strongly condemns the Pretoria régime's continued plan to create a so-called 'constellation' of southern African States which seeks to reduce the neighbouring African countries into client States as part of its bantustan programme designed to perpetuate *apartheid* in South Africa and the political, economic and military domination of the régime;<sup>70</sup>*

The White Paper also refers to attempts to extend the arms embargo (incorrectly called an arms boycott) against South Africa. The resolution is already very comprehensive and regarded as irrevocable, and it is difficult to see how the supply of weapons to South Africa could take place under this resolution.<sup>71</sup>

There is also an explanation of the internal operations of the USSR in respect of South Africa, such as the sowing of labour unrest by means of the South African Communist Party and the ANC, intimidation of black leaders and members of the Security Forces, and destabilization of the economic and political situation in South Africa. Insurgency is specifically linked to the fact that the Soviet Union supports the ANC and SWAPO and that the ANC has base facilities in certain neighbouring states of the RSA.

Angola, Zambia, Tanzania and Mocambique are used for ANC bases, while infiltration takes place through Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. It is estimated that the ANC recruited roughly 2000 Blacks between 1976 (after the Soweto riots) and 1979, and that approximately 20 per month leave the Republic to undergo military training.<sup>19</sup>

The ultimate aim of the USSR and its allies is seen as the overthrow of the existing order and its replacement by a Marxist-orientated government that would further the aims of the USSR. The overthrow of the existing order and the establishment of a "socialist people's republic" in South Africa are given strong emphasis by the SACP and the ANC, which shows that they are concerned not merely with reform in South Africa but also with revolutionary action, in other words, the seizing of power. Inasmuch as the SACP, and also the ANC via its association with the SACP, further Soviet interests either directly or indirectly, the objectives of the Soviet Union, the SACP and the ANC are reconcilable.

There is another viewpoint as regards the ultimate objectives of the Soviet Union in respect of South Africa. This is as follows:

"They will wish to retain South Africa as the enemy to be contained and isolated but they will not wish to eliminate the white rule in Pretoria since this would remove the *raison d'être* for their being deeply involved in the area and welcomed as the supporters of the blacks of southern Africa. Hence, South Africa has been cast in a role in southern Africa similar to that of Israel in the Middle East and West Pakistan in South Asia. The Soviets prefer not to liquidate an enemy completely but rather to retain the chosen target country as a lever for the further extension of their influence".<sup>20</sup>

### 3. DEFENCE POLICY

The Defence Act authorizes the implementation of the Defence Force for the following objectives: (i) for the purpose of defending the Republic; (ii) preventing or suppressing terrorism; (iii) preventing or suppressing domestic riots in the Republic; (iv) protecting life, health and property or maintaining essential services; (v) and in connection with/in regard to prescribed police duties.<sup>21</sup>

The following aspects in particular are emphasized:

- (a) That the Defence Force is primarily a peace task force, but that if circumstances require, offensive pro-active action may also be necessary, which is clearly a reference to operations across the border.
- (b) That the Defence Force must support the civilian infrastructure of the RSA by lending assistance to other security forces (police, railway police and so on), and to civilian instances, particularly as regards the protection of national key points and important places and regions, also in respect of civil defence.

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The Act on National Key Points was promulgated during 1980 and makes provision for the declaration by the Minister of Defence of

any place or area as a National Key Point. Provision is also made for certain steps to be taken by the owner of such place to ensure the security of such key point.

- (c) That it is the policy to involve all population groups in the defence of the RSA. Indirect reference is also made to the concept of a people's army.
- (d) That support and assistance be lent to National and Independent States (formerly homelands). The idea is to create a defence force for each Independent State (an extension of the present regional units established within or outside the national state concerned), and in order to further common interests and promote the national security of the Independent States, military agreements between the RSA and these states are entered into at the time of independence. This includes training (socio-economic aid as in SWA is also mentioned) as well as non-aggression pacts. Non-aggression pacts of this kind have been entered into with Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Ciskei.<sup>11</sup>

These non-aggression pacts, however, only make provision for military co-operation in matters concerning community security, and provide more specifically that none of the parties shall use armed force against the territorial integrity or political independence of the other state. It is also specified that no party shall allow its territory to be used as a base for military or subversive activities against the other party.

The inclusion of the independent states in a comprehensive military treaty organization for Southern Africa against a common enemy is also foreseen, which naturally has a bearing on the envisaged Confederation of States in Southern Africa to include South Africa and the Independent states. The earlier idea of a broader "constellation of states" in South Africa contained only indirect references to military co-operation, with the emphasis on economic co-operation.

It is also striking that the 1982 White Paper mentions deterrent action once again as a strategic principle, after it had been omitted from the 1979 White Paper although mentioned in that of 1977. Increased emphasis on the possibility of a conventional threat to South Africa lends renewed importance to the strategy of deterrence. The carrying out of operations across the border may well be regarded as a sign that deterrence has failed, but it is by the very nature of things difficult to deter insurgency with a conventional threat, particularly as the operations across the border are directed against the insurgents themselves and not against the host states. Such operations, however, carry a warning by implication, that further operations will follow if deemed necessary and conventional deterrent measures can obviously limit the scope of an insurgency campaign. The new system of military service in South Africa also implies the aim of heightening the deterrent effect by means of a balanced defence force.

#### 4. OPERATIONAL

The Defence Force consists at present of four basic components, namely the Army, Air Force, Navy and Medical Services.

The amount budgeted for defence during 1982/83 in the main budget is subdivided as follows:<sup>12</sup>

	<b>1981/82</b>	<b>1982/83</b>
1. Command and control	247 310 500	260 283 100
2. Landward defence	1526 919 500	1637 870 200
3. Air defence	70 403 000	69 770 200
4. Maritime defence	149 165 100	134 305 300
5. General training	100 256 300	104 512 900
6. Logistic support	710 538 300	794 459 500
7. Personnel support	52 920 000	60 934 400
8. General support	7 811 300	5 864 400

It appears from this that, with the exception of command and control and logistical support, the largest amount is allocated to landward defence. The revolutionary threat to the RSA is emphasized in this regard and the role of the Army and Air Force is stressed. It is also clear that these forces cannot be developed only as counter-insurgency forces, especially in the light of the threat of a conventional onslaught against the RSA, as already mentioned, and the renewed emphasis on conventional deterrent measures by the RSA.

As far as the revolutionary onslaught is concerned, specific mention is made of the problem of terrorist bases in neighbouring states and the fact that terrorists return across the border after crossing into South Africa to lay landmines and commit other acts of terror. It is maintained in the White Paper that this has a negative effect on the soldiers, as the terrorists consider themselves unassailable and also because the territorial integrity of neighbouring states ought to be respected by the SA Defence Force.

This statement, however, is immediately qualified by the addition that no power in the world can afford to tolerate such a situation and that the SA Defence Force should carry out pre-emptive operations across the border, whenever the situation requires, to destroy enemy bases, stores and logistic channels so as to discourage enemy action from across the borders of the RSA.

This is a clear reference to preventive action as well as an attempt to achieve deterrence. This fits in with the already-mentioned concept of "offensive pro-active action" and is also known as "offensive defence". It apparently refers to the idea of "preventive self-defence", which tallies with the concept from international law.

The 1979 White Paper did not discuss operations across the border specifically, and since then a number of larger operations such as Protea, Daisy and Super have been carried out. At one stage, the term "hot pursuit" was used for this type of operation, but "preventive self-defence" would be strictly speaking, more correct. Experts in international law point out that hot pursuit on land must be based on a treaty between two or more states and that it involves immediate uninterrupted pursuit of trespassers across the borders of another state.

The White Paper also emphasizes the fact that the operations across the border are not directed against the host states, that they have been warned repeatedly not to support terrorist organizations and that the security forces of neighbouring states who interfere with operations undertaken across the border by the RSA, must accept the risk. FAPLA forces became involved during Security Force operations against SWAPO in Southern Angola when they tried to protect SWAPO bases.<sup>131</sup>

#### 4.1 The South African Army

There is emphasis on three aspects in particular of SA Army activities, namely: deterrence or defeat of a conventional, semi-conventional or insurgency onslaught against the RSA; action in civilian matters; and support of the SA Police in the execution of their responsibilities as regards the combating of terrorism, such as road blocks and cordon and search operations.

It is mentioned that SWAPO operations are limited chiefly to Ovamboland and that more than 3 000 terrorists have been shot dead in the past two years. It is also stated that fifty percent of all incidents during 1981 consisted of contacts and ambushes, and that 84% of these were initiated by the Security Forces. It is indicated further that SWAPO avoids contact with the Security Forces.

During April and May 1982, however, SWAPO once again, as at the end of every rainy season, infiltrated traditional white farming areas, in the districts Tsumeb, Otavi and Grootfontein, among others. Certain contacts with the Security Forces were initiated, while Kavango was also activated to a greater extent.<sup>11</sup>

Although the "kill rate" in South West Africa is very favourable for the Security Forces, it seems that some recruiting for SWAPO continues to take place and some estimates put the military strength of SWAPO at approximately 8 000 terrorists.

The SA Army is not yet involved on a large scale in operations against terrorists in the RSA, but is involved in certain border areas such as Northern Transvaal and Natal (where there is ANC infiltration from Swaziland, in particular). The role of the Commando Force in regional defence in South Africa to serve as a forward defence force is, however, emphasized.

#### 4.2 The South African Air Force and Navy

As regards the Air Force, the White Paper emphasized the support given to the SA Army, SA Police and SA Railway Police during counter-insurgency and other Security Force operations. The Air Force played an important role in operations across the border, such as Sceptic, Protea and Daisy, and the role of helicopters in particular is given emphasis.

In this regard, the Opposition Spokesman on Defence had the following to say during the discussion of the Defence Force Budget vote: "There are two other matters I should like to draw attention to. The first is that I think we should concentrate more on the acquisition of helicopters. Our helicopter strength should be increased. The other point is that I am not sure that we are spending enough on research. I would particularly like to see more research being done in South Africa as how to deal with mines and the threat thereof, because that is one of the major problems that you have to face in a terrorist war and in a terrorist situation."<sup>12</sup>

Air reconnaissance is an important part of SA Air Force activities in tactical zones (as opposed to the broader strategic zones). In the field of long distance maritime reconnaissance and long-distance air and sea rescue, there are particular problems, since the service lifetime of the Shackleton aircraft has all but expired. The Albatross aircraft and Frelon helicopters, on the other hand, have a limited flight radius.

This matter was raised in Parliament during 1982, when it was stated that: "I believe the United States should be persuaded to make those larger

vessels available to us. We do not want them for nothing, but we will have to build them ourselves if we cannot buy them, but believe they should make them available to us. The same applies to the long-range reconnaissance aircraft. There is no doubt that we will run into difficulties in this regard and there is no doubt that it is in the interest of the West as a whole that somebody should be patrolling the South Atlantic and there is also no doubt that the Shackletons, which have given us marvellous service, are getting fairly close to the end of the road. I believe that we should ask for greater assistance in this regard. Again, it could be done without any suggestion that it could be used for internal means. What is interesting, is that the long-range Russian reconnaissance aircraft can operate over the South Atlantic, but there are no pro-Western long-range reconnaissance aircraft that can actually operate over those areas. I think we have a tremendously strong case to advance in that regard.<sup>29a</sup>

Static and mobile air defence radars have been modernized and extended, and protected bases close to the border areas, such as the one at Hoedspruit, have been developed. Point defence of important areas is undertaken by means of missiles and artillery systems. Similar measures have been taken in Angola and Mocambique to hamper South African operations across the border.

As far as the SA Navy is concerned, there is obviously the problem that the RSA has a relatively long coastline of approximately 1 500 nautical miles, while the territorial waters and the zone of economic exploitation cover an area of approximately 300 000 square nautical miles. The primary responsibility of the SA Navy is to protect the right of the RSA to the use of surrounding waters and to deny such right to enemies. The SA Navy is further responsible for the protection of the maritime assets of the RSA, such as harbours. From time to time the Navy must exercise its right to peaceful thoroughfare through international waters and undertake reconnaissance in the areas of maritime interest to the RSA, by way of supplementing the above-mentioned air reconnaissance.

The conventional maritime task is carried out by the implementation of three chief maritime defence elements, namely air, surface and under-water elements.

Apart from the conventional maritime task of the SA Navy, the Navy also has a counter-insurgency task, and the development of a marines force for the landward role of the Navy has begun. This force will be implemented first for operational service in South West Africa and thereafter for protection of national key point harbours and the harbour installations of the SA Navy.

During 1982, the following principles were indentified as underlying the maritime strategy of the South African Defence Force:

"That the promotion of South Africa's own maritime interests remain the prime consideration. The value of the residual interests so far as they may benefit the other party, is for that nation to decide for itself. Thus while military observers and strategists may continue to ruminate on issues affecting Western defence interest in Southern Africa, where South African maritime power might have a useful contribution to make, these matters must perforce take second place in the light of the presently more pressing issues regarding the maritime defence of the Republic itself. This leads to the need for retention of absolute independence, in both the operational capability of the maritime military forces and their freedom of action in the defence of the country. Where co-operation, or even alliance could be seen as contributing to the Maritime Component's present "go it alone"

capability, they will be considered – but their adoption will not be allowed to entail the sacrifice of this ability in any measure. It is a non-negotiable matter."<sup>10</sup>

## 5. SUMMARY

The so-called "frontline" states now stretch from the Atlantic to the Indian ocean, since Zimbabwe became the sixth member of the group in 1980, and Mugabe has in a certain sense taken over the leadership of this movement from Nyerere.

Nigeria regularly attends meetings of the frontline group, and Lesotho has been invited to become a member. In OAU circles, South-West Africa is regarded as the next frontline state, and Nujoma has already been given observer status at the OAU.

The development of the SADCC grouping, or rather the "anti-constellation of states", is seen as the economic equivalent of the frontline grouping and includes, apart from the frontline members, states such as Lesotho, Swaziland and Malawi.

It is therefore clear that attempts to sharpen the pressure against South Africa will probably increase in the foreseeable future. Internal adjustments in South Africa and an internationally acceptable settlement in South West Africa could contribute significantly to a better understanding of South Africa on the part of the West, but the OAU, the USSR and the frontline states in particular, will undoubtedly continue to apply pressure on South Africa.

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## **Manpower, Armaments Supply**

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**[Text]**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

A large section of the White Paper on Defence and Armaments Supply of 1982 deals with manpower and related matters. Included in these aspects are the improvement of service conditions, the Liaison Committee for Defence Manpower, the South African Defence Force Fund and Southern Cross Fund, and a number of concession schemes for national servicemen. This article concentrates on manpower supply and certain aspects of armaments supply.

### **2. MANPOWER SUPPLY**

Any state in possession of a defence force must of necessity make use of one system or another in order to meet its specific manpower requirements. In this regard one may distinguish three basic categories: a system in which participation in defence force activities is entirely voluntary; one in which participation is compulsory for certain members of the community; and one in which participation is compulsory for the vast majority of the population. States make use of one of these systems or a combination of them, depending on their own objectives, internal economic and political conditions, as well as their perception of a threat to the national security of the state.

Before the South African situation is analysed, a brief analysis may be made of the implications for manpower supply of each of the above-mentioned systems. It should be borne in mind, however, that although most states have both a full-time and a part-time force, only some members of the full-time force are truly permanent, active members of the defence force. In the case of the South African Defence Force (SADF), for example, the Full-time Force consists of, *inter alia*, the Permanent Force (28%), which may be regarded as the permanent Full-time component of the SADF, as well as National Servicemen (46%) and Voluntary Servicemen (3%).<sup>1</sup> who are in actual fact temporary members of the Full-time Force, since their term of compulsory service lasts only two years. The manpower provision systems discussed here, have a bearing on compulsory service especially.

#### **2.1. Universal compulsory service**

Under this system, all members of the community must, in theory, undergo a minimum level of military training. However, this usually implies only that all men over a certain age are obliged to undergo military training, although Israel also involves a large section of the female population. This system ensures that a large section of the population is in a position to participate in a war effort, which also serves as a deterrent. Probably the greatest problems associated with this approach are the high costs involved in extensive training, the detrimental effect on the economy of the country through withdrawal of potential manpower, and the physical problems entailed in training large numbers of servicemen.<sup>2</sup>

## 2.2. Compulsory selective service

This system may be used either to supplement a system of voluntary military training that does not ensure sufficient manpower or to help prevent the burden imposed by universal compulsory training, without affecting available military manpower too detrimentally. This system usually entails an obligation to register for service. The defence force may then call individuals up to undergo training as circumstances require. The disadvantage of this system is that it does not ensure a large trained armed force.

Compulsory selective service may also take another form. In contrast with the abovementioned "draft system" formerly in use in the United States of America, for example, the system of military service may be selective although on a much broader basis. In the case of South Africa, service is selective in that it is only compulsory for a relatively small section of the population, but as regards that section of the population (White men over the age of 16), it is both compulsory and universal. The most important advantage of compulsory selective service in this form is that there is an uninterrupted supply of trained soldiers available without overloading the resources of the state with a system of universal service or an unrealistically large permanent force. Compulsory selective service in this form can also be considered more just than the so-called "draft system", since the latter system means that only certain of those persons who are liable for service, actually do service.

## 2.3. Voluntary military service

The disadvantages of a system of voluntary service are obvious. Unless a state possesses a relatively large permanent force, such a system would probably mean that the available manpower for defence was insufficient. However, volunteers are very often just the type of persons a defence force is looking for, but there is the problem that too large a percentage of them are unsuitable for officers ranks, because of a low level of education, among other reasons. Both Britain and the United States of America employ a system of voluntary military service at present.<sup>3</sup>

## 3. THE MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS AND POTENTIAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

According to the White Paper of 1982, not only is South Africa experiencing a terrorist onslaught, but there is a definite threat of conventional war as well. In 1981, Prime Minister PW Botha stated, for example, that "Soviet strategy is aimed particularly at activating various fronts on the borders of the RSA as to involve the security forces outside the metropolitan areas, thus leaving these areas vulnerable to urban terrorism"<sup>4</sup>. The pressure on South Africa's manpower from a military point of view is therefore very heavy — not only are South African troops, together with the Territorial Forces in South West Africa fighting against SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organization), but the borders of South Africa itself must be defended against infiltration and the cities and rural districts against acts of terrorism. A large trained force is therefore needed, particularly because the Permanent Force is relatively small. However, universal compulsory military service cannot be instituted in South Africa at this stage, although the threat situation might possibly justify it. The most important reasons why such a system cannot be instituted are: the high

running costs attached, the presence of limited training facilities," and specific political considerations. Military service is voluntary at present for all Blacks, Coloureds and Indians. One of the reasons for this is that there is uncertainty about the loyalty towards the present Government of some members of these population groups. There is the same type of situation in South West Africa, where compulsory service is being introduced for all population groups, but where there is still some uncertainty, especially about the attitude towards SWAPO of many Ovambos.

The fact that the military onslaught against South Africa is growing in intensity means that the whole question of manpower supply has had to be reconsidered. The basic functions of the Full-time and Part-time Forces will, however, not change. The Full-time Force is still responsible for continuous tasks, including combat tasks, while the Citizen Force (which together with the Commando Force makes up the Part-time Force) is used when there is an increase of hostilities or when continuous combat over-taxes the capabilities of the Full-time Force. Whereas the Full-time Force and the Citizen Force are available for utilization inside and outside the borders of the RSA, the Commando Force fulfils a chiefly regional role.<sup>70</sup>

### 3.1. The Full-time Force

The only manpower element of the Full-time Force that may be compelled to undergo training is made up of National Servicemen, in other words, White men over the age of 16. All of these persons must undergo two years' military training. For the services of all other elements, for example, the Permanent Force and Voluntary Servicemen, the SADF has to compete on the open labour market.

An attempt will nevertheless be made to extend the Full-time Force by about 17% within the next five years, excluding the Defence Forces of the Black States.<sup>71</sup>

This expansion will involve, among other things, an attempt to increase the Permanent Force, also as regards the participation of White women. A larger intake of voluntary female servicemen is also being planned in the medium term. There is a similar situation regarding Coloured and Asian men. In the case of Black members, there are three categories, namely Permanent Force members, members of the Auxiliary Service and civilians. Members of the Defence Forces of the independent Black National States are also trained by the SADF.<sup>72</sup>

The White Paper entails little change as regards the Full-time Force. The most important adjustments have been made in respect of the Part-time Force.

### 3.2 The Part-time Force

The manpower source for the Citizen Force consists mainly of White National Servicemen who have already completed their compulsory two-year period of training. Because of the disruption experienced by members of the Citizen Force when they are called up for three months' military service every year, it has been decided wherever possible to call up every member for operational service once every two years at most. The Commando Force is obviously a greater problem. This Force consists of volunteers, but because of personal and community commitments, it tends to be constantly below strength, which places an unfair burden on some members. It is furthermore impossible to assign National Servicemen to the Commando Force on a large scale as there are not enough Servicemen to feed the

Citizen Force as well as the Commando Force. To accommodate members of the Part-time Force as regards disruption of personal commitments and maintenance of the infra-structure of the Republic of South Africa, the White Paper makes the following concessions, on condition that greater numbers of persons be made liable for service:

At least six months must elapse after a normal annual training camp of thirty days before a member may be called up again, and at least nine months after initial service or a three-month spell of duty.

Members should be used for operational service preferably every other year. In the intervening years, they should be called up only for normal training camps.<sup>10</sup>

The basic problem to be overcome is that a relatively small section of the White population of South Africa bears the responsibility for military service under the present system of national service. This group includes persons who are economically most active, as well as those in one-man undertakings and farmers. There is thus a clear need for defence duty that will bring about a more even distribution.

### **3.3. Requirements to be met by an effective and fair manpower supply system**

The White Paper identifies certain requirements with which a manpower supply system must comply if it is to meet the manpower needs of the Part-time Force and at the same time distribute the defence duty as evenly as possible. Four requirements in particular are mentioned in this regard.

Required power levels must be guaranteed, taking into account the uncertain nature of the volunteer element.

The defence duty must be distributed over a broader spectrum.

The normal rate at which members are used and the service obligation imposed upon them must be such that an acceptable credit system may be instituted. Credit must also be granted for any additional service imposed, without unnecessarily jeopardizing power levels.

The period of compulsory service must be such that sufficient senior leaders in the Part-time Force may be trained and used within its scope, that is, before the expiry of their period of compulsory service.<sup>101</sup>

Viewed against the background of the manpower requirements of the SADF and the above-mentioned requirements for a manpower supply system, there are certain obvious shortcomings in the present system. The White Paper therefore makes provision for a number of important alterations to the system.

### **3.4. Adjustments to the manpower supply system**

The recommended adjustments apply particularly to the Commando Force, the Territorial Force, the Reserves, National Servicemen and the Citizen Force.

#### **3.4.1. The Commando Force**

In order to supply blanket coverage for the entire RSA and in so doing to increase general defensibility it is necessary to increase drastically the

numbers of the Commando Force. The idea is not to impose a more onerous service duty on Commando members but rather to involve greater numbers. This will ensure that the Commando task can still be carried out, but the distribution of the duty over a greater number of persons will lighten the individual load. The idea of a people's army is thus strengthened. Attention is also being given to the possibility of involving other population groups with a view to participation in regional defence.

#### **3.4.2. Territorial members**

A large number of members with a service obligation in the Citizen Force must for career or other reasons remain close to their own interests at all times. These members will from now on be allowed to apply to the exemption council to be classified as territorial members, and if permitted, will be transferred to the Commando within the geographic area in which they reside. They will then be able to fulfil their service obligation in short intermittent periods while at the same time attending to their own interests.

#### **3.4.3. The Reserves**

Consideration is also given to reorganizing the Reserves with a view to efficacious employment. There is a need for a well-trained Reserve Force that may be organized and administered so efficiently that it may be operationally employed at relatively short notice.

#### **3.4.4. National Servicemen**

National Servicemen, including persons doing voluntary service, are employed both in the infra structure and for combat tasks. The White male service source is already being tapped to its maximum, and it is not foreseen that the annual intake will increase significantly in the coming few years. Efforts will therefore have to be concentrated on extending the service source by making use of larger numbers of White women and members of other population groups. However, the availability of command and training personnel and of suitable and adequate facilities will determine the rate at which these categories of manpower can be involved.

#### **3.4.5. The Citizen Force**

To provide for medium-term manpower requirements based on the prediction of operations, the present eight year period of compulsory service was extended. It has been estimated that every year by which the period is extended will bring about a growth of 23%, of which 94% will belong to the Citizen Force and the rest to the Commando Force. Based on the estimated power level requirements for the Citizen Force, the eight-year period of service was extended by four years.<sup>11</sup>

It appears therefore in general that the White Paper envisages a system of manpower provision that will be able in the immediate future to keep South Africa in a state of preparedness to deal with military onslaughts without causing a significant increase in service liability.

The new system will ensure a more even distribution of military participation among White men, but the question remains for how long the White population will be numerically sufficient to cope with the greatest part of national defence.

#### 4. ARMAMENTS SUPPLY

One of the greatest problems in South Africa's defence position in the past was the fact that a compulsory and comprehensive arms embargo against South Africa has been in existence since 1977. Although production of weapons was begun in South Africa long before 1977, the domestic provision of armaments has become an absolute priority since that time. In 1982 the position has been reached in which South Africa not only produces weapons of high quality but is even in a position to export some types of weapons.<sup>125</sup>

The White Paper mentions a number of manufacturing fields over which the Armaments Corporation of South Africa already exercises control as manufacturing and procuring organ. The manufacturing fields mentioned are: weapons, ammunition, missile technology, electro-optics, aircraft manufacture and maintenance, pyrotechnic products, armoured vehicles, operational vehicles, vessels, radar and computers, telecommunication, weapon electronics, maritime technology and electronic warfare.<sup>126</sup> Armscor handles roughly half of the above fields by means of subsidiary companies, while the rest is dealt with by contractors from the private sector. There are roughly fifty main contractors directly involved in the manufacture of weaponry, while approximately 400 sub-contractors manufacture specific components. Roughly another 1 500 firms are indirectly involved in the manufacture of war material.<sup>127</sup>

Among the highlights of the past few years have been the erection of new plants such as the explosives and propulsion agents plant at Kranzkop, Wellington and the rapid fire plant at Elandsfontein, Pretoria. As far as production itself is concerned, the new 155mm cannon and the multi-launcher artillery rocket system have probably drawn the most attention. Other important products are the R1 rifle and matching 5.56 mm ammunition, Samil operational vehicles and the navy's fast attack craft with anti ship missiles. A mobile tropo telecommunication system for tactical command and control and ultra-high frequency single-band radios for security links were also developed locally.<sup>128</sup>

Because of the irrevocable nature of the arms embargo against South Africa, a very high premium is placed on self-sufficiency. Self-sufficiency is defined as "the local ability to conceptualize products and systems to meet local requirements, and then to develop them and put them into production without direct foreign assistance."<sup>129</sup> Categories in which the level of self-sufficiency have already been reached are: artillery guns and rockets, artillery fire control equipment, short distance guided missiles, mini computers, mine detectors, mine destroyers, mine-resistant vehicles, operational vehicles, armoured vehicles, tactical telecommunication equipment, anti personnel, anti-vehicle and programmed land mines, as well as weapons and ammunition.<sup>130</sup>

Although there are other products where this level of self-sufficiency has not yet been reached, an effort is being made to make local content as high as possible. Much emphasis is placed moreover on quality control and standardization.

It is therefore clear that significant progress has been made in the past few years in local armaments manufacturing. Because of the problem of cost effectiveness, however, it is still not clear how South Africa is going to handle the replacement of certain obsolete weapon systems. It is nevertheless clear from the White Paper that South Africa is in a much better position at present in terms of weaponry to wage both a war of insurgency and a conventional war than was the case a few years ago.

## 5. SUMMARY

The White Paper on Defence and Armaments Supply of 1982 is aimed at distributing military obligations more evenly and at ensuring a large, well-trained military force. In practice it will mean that White males will be liable for both training and operational service for a much longer period, and that men who have not yet undergone training, will now be liable for training. There has been much criticism of the White Paper and some of the most important objections are that the changes will cause the withdrawal of a large amount of manpower from the private sector, and that an unrealistically large section of the White male population will be involved in military training. There has also been criticism of the fact that men will be liable for Commando service up to the age of 55.<sup>18</sup> Although the above criticism carries considerable weight, it should be borne in mind that not all the provisions will necessarily be enforced. However, the new system ensures an adequate manpower supply, should circumstances require that greater numbers be involved in national defence. Should the threat to South Africa increase, however, attention will have to be given to the question of service by members of other race groups, as well as to the particularly small extent of the South African Permanent Force.

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## Budget, Financial Review

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[Article by Dr J. Breedt, Department of Economics, University of Pretoria]

**[Text]** The present defence budget and its possible implications should be analysed against the background of prevailing and anticipated economic conditions, while it should also be regarded as a part of the total government budget.

The budget for this year, that is, for the financial year 1982/83, has also been presented against the background of the serious, protracted world recession which particularly since 1980 has resulted in negative real growth rates in the important industrial countries, to such an extent that it is increasingly being described as the most serious post-war recession. As usual, its effect has been felt in South Africa after a long interval. After a remarkably high growth rate of 8 percent in 1980, the real gross domestic product of the Republic increased by only about 4½ percent in 1981. It appears, however, that the upper turning-point in the cyclical upward trend in South Africa was reached during the second half of 1981 and that the downward trend has been in full swing ever since.

The most significant characteristic of the South African economy was the real downward swing in the current account of the balance of payments from a surplus of R2 830 million in 1980 to a deficit of R3 947 million in 1981 – a total downward swing of nearly R7 000 million in a single year. The drop in the gold price, together with diminished demand for other exports and overspending on imports, was chiefly responsible for this. In spite of net capital influx and short term foreign loans, the gold and foreign exchange reserves dwindled to such an extent that corrective measures were necessitated. This unfavourable state of affairs is also seen in the fact that the increase in gross domestic expenditure was more than twice the level of the gross domestic product. Like its individual inhabitants, the country as a whole can obviously not go on living above its means.

Rectification of the unfavourable balance of payments with the outside world together with domestic consolidation and adjustment may thus be seen as the chief objectives of the 1982/83 budget for South Africa. The rate of inflation remained at the high level of over 15 percent during 1981, and although it is expected to drop on account of the economic slackening, the opinion is nevertheless that it will not drop below 13 per cent in the present year. In the light of prevailing conditions, therefore, the chief measures of the budget proposals for 1982/83 are strict limitations on the growth of state spending, a lower than expected tax increase, and a modest loan programme, aimed at reducing the pressure on the already high interest rate pattern in the capital market. These proposals have been relatively well accepted by the community in general.

In the light of the prevailing and anticipated recession conditions, with consistently high inflation on the other hand, the government has been obliged in difficult circumstances to draw up a budget that will lay a firm foundation for renewed rapid growth as soon as the necessary adjustments have been made.

The state has furthermore taken the lead as regards adjustments by limiting its planned expenditure to an increase of 11½ percent or in real terms, taking into account the anticipated level of inflation, by curtailing it by roughly two percent in the coming year. It is, however, doubtful whether the government will actually keep to these planned low levels of expenditure. Nevertheless, with the help of timely monetary and fiscal measures, the government can meet its needs by means of the additional measures announced during the budget, without taxing the community too heavily on the one hand or placing too much pressure on the money and capital markets on the other. Because of the distribution in time of the various measures, their combined effect on the economy and the community as a whole will only be felt at a later stage. In summing up, it may therefore be stated that although the total monetary claims are still high, the South African economy is already beginning to feel the pressure of the

recession. The process of adjustment on the balance of payments will probably be accelerated by the budget actions to such an extent that the correct foundation will be laid for the subsequent recovery phase. Seen against this background, therefore, the following are a few remarks on the defence budget as a part of the total state budget.

In view of the increasing onslaught on the Republic of South Africa and the growing demands made by defence on the nation's housekeeping, it is fitting to look at least at the broad aspects of defence spending. As a result of the growing threat, the defence budget has increased rapidly, particularly since the sixties, in absolute as well as relative terms. The figures for the budget item defence for the last three financial years are as follows:

1980/81	R1 890 million
1981/82	R2 465 million
1982/83	R2 668 million

In 1958-59 the figure was R36 million, which represented only 6½ percent of the total state budget and 0.8 percent of the gross national product, whereas for the present year it approaches the R3 000 million mark, representing nearly 20 percent of the state budget yet only about 4 percent of the estimated gross national product. Therefore, although the defence budget initially increased rapidly in absolute and relative terms, in real terms it has recently flattened out and has even decreased for the financial year 1982/83, namely by 9 percent as against that of the previous year. Against this background it would also seem unfair to blame defence expenditure for the high level of inflation in South Africa. Although government expenditure tends per se to be inflationary, there are also a number of other factors which could have a direct effect on the level of inflation, e.g. low productivity, expensive imports, administered prices, monopolies, etc.

This sacrifice of defence spending in the light of the present difficult economic climate will certainly mean that, under more favourable conditions in the future, a real increase in funds will have to be allocated to defence in order that the long term defence potential may be maintained. The fact remains that defence expenditure, as a percentage of total state spending, is an important indication of the priorities given to the defence plan in comparison with other sectors. The 1982-1983 defence budget indicates that landward defence and logistic support represent the most significant expenditure directions. The increasing danger of conventional attacks and the landward deployment of forces at the border are relevant factors in this regard.

In spite of the relative constancy in real terms of the defence budget over the past few years, important individual changes have nevertheless taken place.

In the first place the compulsory arms embargo and its intensification since the appearance of the previous White Paper have promoted the establishment of the local arms industry to such an extent that South Africa now even exports certain weapons, unlike the previous situation in which the majority of arms were imported. This naturally had a dual beneficial effect on the balance of payments and led to considerable savings in foreign reserves. What was also important, however, was the fact that the private sector became increasingly involved in domestic arms manufacturing, which led to greater internal spending and the creation of work

opportunities. The extent to which the so-called process of import replacement has taken place is reflected in the fact that 94 percent of all supplies and equipment used during the most recent large operation in Angola was manufactured locally, an achievement of which the country may justifiably be proud.

The Armaments Corporation of South Africa (Armscor), whose function and task it is to supply arms requirement of the Republic as efficiently and economically as possible, has played a leading role in the expansion of the armaments industry. Wherever it was in any way strategically necessary and economically possible to undertake local manufacturing of these requirements, this was done. It appears that, because of strategic considerations, Armscor has had almost half of the manufacturing undertaken by means of full subsidiary companies and the rest by contractors from the private sector.

Complete self-sufficiency as regards armaments should naturally never be the objective, as it could proceed on a very uneconomical basis. The process of importing non-critical components and even final products that could be manufactured locally but are imported more cheaply, must naturally continue.

In the above ways, the production capability in respect of arms requirements has been increased, either by expanding existing facilities or by establishing new installations such as the explosives and propulsion agents plant near Wellington and the new rapid fire plant near Pretoria. Certain outstanding items, such as the G5 cannon and the multi-launcher artillery rocket system, have naturally captured the imagination, whereas it is not so generally known that a high level of self-sufficiency in general has been achieved within a very short space of time. The manufacturing capacity of various Armscor subsidiaries as well as of some private companies has been extended to a point not only where the country's total requirements can be met but also where there is a reserve capacity for a possible greater demand in the future.

The prestige brought to South Africa by the production of the G5 cannon as the best of its kind in the world cannot be calculated only in terms of the actual production costs. There are, besides, considerable indirect advantages attached to defence spending for the country and the economy as a whole, advantages which cannot be discussed at greater length here.

With a view to maintaining a global view of the armaments industry employing roughly 105 000 employees (29 000 in Armscor subsidiaries and 76 000 in the other private undertakings), Armscor has now also been allowed to control the import and export of all armaments.

Whereas recent total defence spending has shown a downward trend in real terms while the expansion of the Defence Force must continue in order to achieve the required levels of power, a gradual increase in running expenses in respect of the armaments procurement programmes has taken place. Whereas running expenses accounted for 55.6 percent of the total defence budget in 1979-80, they have increased to 66.6 percent in the 1982-83 budget. The relative decrease in the value of capital outlay in procurement programmes has naturally been facilitated to an extent by the fact that a number of the largest projects have begun to flatten out as they approach completion. The increase in running and maintenance costs of the ever-growing defence force naturally places a high premium on efficacy of management and application of the existing resources within the organization.

What is further worthy of mention is the fact that success has been achieved, since the appearance of the previous White Paper, in obtaining the most important weapon systems required and also in expanding the accommodation infra structure that is so essential for the effective storing and running of the equipment. An aspect that involves high costs and is sometimes overlooked is the long lines of communication that must be maintained by the Defence Force in its operations and that this causes an alarming increase in the cost structure of these operations.

The threat facing the Republic of South Africa is well-known. To put the defence spending of the Republic in perspective, it may be compared with that of the so-called Frontline states. The following table, reflecting the latest available data on population numbers, defence spending and its percentual relationship to the gross national product, is illuminating.

**POPULATION, DEFENCE SPENDING AND PERCENTUAL DEFENCE SPENDING TO THE GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, RSA AND THE FRONTLINE STATES, 1979**

Country	Population	Defence Spending	GNP	% Defence Spending as % of Gross National Product
	millions	\$ millions	\$ millions	
South Africa	29	2 560 (1980)	54 300	4.7%
Mozambique	10.5	198	1 700 (1978)	11.6%
Tanzania	19	179 (1980)	3 900	4.6%
Zambia	6	388	2 800	13.9%
Zimbabwe	7.5	411	3 300 (1978)	13.5%
Angola	6.8	375 (estimated figure)	2 660 (1978)	14.1%

*Source: The Military Balance 1981-82, International Institute for Strategic Studies, London, Autumn 1981.*

Comparable figures for these countries are naturally difficult to come by and are probably often inaccurate. The conclusion may nevertheless be reached that South Africa's defence spending is comparatively and relatively lower than that of the other states towards whom this country is often said to be aggressive. It would appear that the opposite is rather the case.

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## Administration of Supplies

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[Article by Brig J. J. L. van Zyl, SA Defence Force]

[Text]

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Most state departments have at their disposal supplies which are used for both the functional and the administrative activities of that department. The nature and volume of the supplies depend on the nature and functions of the particular institution. So, for example, a defence force will have to have sufficient armament and other related supportive supplies at its disposal, to fulfil both its defensive and offensive responsibilities. As government has to provide the necessary finance for armament and provisions, expenditure in this regard and the use of the material also has to be accounted for. It is therefore essential that the administration of supplies should occur in a systematic and well-planned way. It should also be taken into account that a high rate of inflation causes a sharp increase in the cost of capital and service supplies and thus in the cost of military preparedness. A proper system of supplies administration can possibly ensure a consistently high level of effectiveness and efficiency.

### 2. THE NATURE AND SCOPE OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF SUPPLIES

The administration of supplies, whatever their nature, is supposed to be a key activity in most institutions, as an institution would not be able to pursue its activities without supplies. In a defence force supplies range from something simple, like a drawing pin, to highly sophisticated items such as spare parts for ordnance telecommunication equipment, necessary for technical support in these categories. It should also be borne in mind that equipment such as ships, aircraft, and telecommunication equipment are kept in service for periods of twenty years or longer before replacement can be considered. In Table I the relative relationship between cost and time for the production and putting into service of for example fighter-aircraft, is indicated. The same kind of relationship also exists with regard to the greater part of strategic ordnance used by the Defence Force.

TABLE I RELATIVE COST/TIME RELATIONSHIP  
(FIGHTER-AIRCRAFT)

Phase	% Cost	Time
Research	1%	3 years
Development	9%	5 years
Production	30%	2 years
In service	60%	15 years

Besides supplies needed for technical support and for armament, there are other categories of supplies which are equally important. Here I refer in particular to ammunition, fuel, clothing and rations, without which a defence force cannot act. In addition, members of a defence force must

have eating, sleeping and toilet facilities, as well as medical support for casualties.

The number of inventory accounts involved in the field of supplies of the South African Defence Force, amounts to approximately 900 000, while the number of records kept for item-identification (manufacturer's and reference numbers) amounts to approximately 3 million. In the first case, it should be borne in mind that the same items may be carried by more than one supply depot, for practical and strategic reasons. This has the result that in many cases there is a multiplicity in inventory accounts for the same items. The number of transactions (i.e. orders, receipts and general updating of inventory information) amounts to approximately 250 000 per day.

Although a defence force may have a powerful computer system at its disposal - the majority of routine transactions can be executed automatically in this way - it does not replace the supplies administration process as such. The emphasis is now mainly laid on the middle leadership levels, who have to manage an exceptionally high work intensity as a result of the great volume of information not previously at their disposal. The complexity of supplies administration in the logistic field is still increasing, and every process in supplies administration thus has to be exercised with the greatest care.

### 3. THE PROCESSES OF SUPPLIES ADMINISTRATION

Efficient and effective supplies administration is of decisive importance for the preparedness of a defence force. It is thus important that all stages of the administrative process should be followed,<sup>10</sup> i.e. the determination and formulation of a supplies policy, supplies financing, personal affairs, supplies procedures, supplies depot organization and the establishment of supplies control regulations.

#### 3.1. Supplies policy

Before any activity with regard to supplies administration can take place, it must be established with certainty *what* has to be achieved, i.e. an aim has to be set. Then it has to be determined how the aim will be achieved: by *whom*, *when* and the *means* by which it will be achieved. These questions can in fact be regarded as a control procedure in the formulation of a supplies policy. If it is taken into account that a defence force usually consists of three branches, army, navy and air force, as well as supportive services such as medical and chaplains' services and the Quartermaster-General's section, it becomes clear that the formulation of a supplies policy is a complicated task. It should also be kept in mind that obtaining defence force supplies is a task of such magnitude, that it may have a substantial effect on the economy of the state. A supplies policy should thus not be formulated by the defence force in isolation. Industry ought to be involved. In this respect the Armaments Corporation plays an important part in South Africa for example, and this institution can indeed be regarded as a full-fledged support service of the Defence Force.

#### 3.2. Supplies financing

In the controlling procedure for the formulation of a supplies policy mentioned earlier, the means is of particular importance. The means, which is directly connected with finance, constitute a considerable part of the

military budget, which again constitutes a part of the national budget. Aims set out in the Defence Force's budget, thus have to compete with other priorities which are also regarded as being of national importance. The result is that expenditure on defence force supplies is limited so as to remain within the national budget. The supplies budget of a defence force thus has to be drafted with the greatest care and accuracy so as to ensure preparedness on the one hand, and on the other hand, to prevent as far as possible that money is invested in supplies which will become obsolete. As a result of the relatively high volume of supplies which have to be available at all times for war or mobilization reserves, these aims are extremely difficult to pursue.

### **3.3. Supplies personnel**

Personnel is an important auxiliary source in the systematic administration of supplies. The scope of the task as well as the rate of technical development – particularly with reference to the military field – makes it essential that personnel connected with the administration of supplies should be well trained. As stated before, emphasis should be laid on the middle leadership levels. The use of computers contribute in particular to the extremely high demands on the former group.

### **3.4. Depot organization**

The organization principles applicable to the administration of supplies, are in no way different from those applicable in other institutions. In the first instance, the aim and functions of acquisition and supplying sections, as well as their relationship with other sections and departments, are of particular importance. Secondly, a proper analysis of the main- and sub-functions, in terms of acquisition, ought to be conducted so as to ensure optimum efficiency for every function. In the Defence Force various categories of supplies are distinguished. So far example technical and general supplies, fuel and rations are distinguished. The nature and scope of these categories are such that they have to be stored in separate depots. Even these categories are sub-divided for the purposes of efficient administration of the particular inventory. The sub-division occurs according to the nature of the particular commodity, and the purpose of the organization. It is of primary importance that the advantages of specialization are exploited to the maximum.

### **3.5. Supplies, procedures and methods**

Because of the complexity of defence force supplies and the costs involved, it is essential that procedures should be followed exactly, and also that existing procedures should be constantly evaluated to ensure optimum efficiency. It should also be borne in mind that supplies administration is handled, to a considerable degree, by a computer system, which has – as is also the case with organization – a considerable influence in determining the work procedure. The influence a computer has on work procedures and organization is not always considered. Simon comments as follows: "In spite of the extensive use of computers in organizations today, we still live pretty much in the horseless carriage stage of computer development... Instead of using the computer as a full-fledged aid in decision making, it is used as a calculator, typewriter and in some cases even as a means of telecommunication."

### 3.6. Supplies control

Unlike an ordinary state institution in the public sector, the Defence Force cannot allow the control of its supplies to be exercised in the assemblies of legislative bodies accessible to all citizens, and which may be regarded as the peak of political life of the community. The reason for this is that information of this nature has a security classification. This does not mean however, that no control is exercised. Apart from control exercised continuously by the Auditor-General, supplies are also consistently controlled internally.<sup>19</sup>

## 4. DEMANDS MADE ON SUPPLY SECTIONS

Supplying in the needs of the Defence Force has to be related to an analysis of the threat to the Republic of South Africa. For this analysis, predictions are made concerning operations and these form the basis for the estimation of certain force levels. The primary function of supply sections is to achieve and maintain a certain force level with regard to supply needs. The estimation time is normally about five years of which the first is the budgeting year. Where institutions have to deal with big capital projects, estimates can reach up to 25 years in the future.

In a defence force, it is essential that delivery times should be strictly adhered to by purveyors. Shortages of specific kinds of supplies such as ammunition, fuel and clothing may result in the inability of a unit or formation to act. Supply sections should thus ensure that contractual responsibilities with regard to delivery are fulfilled and that payment for goods and services takes place in time.

As such quantities and such a large variety of supplies are involved, identification of the various items, is essential. Without this, it would hardly be possible to track down on items. Other functions of supplying include allotting control numbers, naming the various items correctly and compiling illustrated catalogues of the various related and functional supply groups. If the correct item control number is not used, the computer will either refuse the request or order the wrong item. Issuing wrong items does not only lead to fruitless activity and expenditure, but can also have serious operational implications when a military force has been deployed.

## 5. DECISION-MAKING INTELLIGENCE FOR SUPPLIES ADMINISTRATION

Owing to the nature and volume of supplies in a defence force, the supply system and the various inventories cannot be run without an integrated intelligence system. It is a complex undertaking to determine what the nature of intelligence required by officers commanding and other officers at the various levels of military administration should be, and how the integrated intelligence system ought to be designed to satisfy the various requirements. Specifying the requirements for an integrated intelligence system is the last of three steps, according to the exponent Thomas Prince.<sup>20</sup> In the first place, whoever defines the needs, has to be familiar with the environment in which supplies administration takes place. It is of particular importance that he should have a clear conception of the relevant organizational structures and its relationship with other sections within and outside the particular institution (or establishment).

In a defence force, for example, there has to be close co-operation between operational staffs and logisticians. Logisticians - here we refer

particularly to those responsible for supplies administration *per se* — on their part ought to cooperate closely with purveyors. In the second place, the functional processes to be followed, have to be determined. In the third place, it should be determined what intelligence is needed at the various levels of decision-making.

The provision of decision-making intelligence to a particular level of administration, is a real problem. Sometimes too much intelligence may be provided, and then again sometimes too little. Where the officers or officers commanding are dependent on a computer, the volume of intelligence contained in a printout may be so extensive that it becomes altogether meaningless to the analyst and decision-maker.

The person in charge may for instance not have time available to work through such an extensive volume of data, and may then prefer to avail himself of conventional or unscientific methods which often prove ineffective.

The purpose of a supplies intelligence system ought to be *inter alia* to provide intelligence in a comprehensible format to officers commanding and officers at the various levels of the hierarchy. What the pattern of such a format ought to be and what intelligence ought to be contained therein, are closely connected with the nature of the task of the particular officer within the hierarchy, his style of administration, and to a large extent also with his knowledge of the theory of administration and related methods.

To transfer all intelligence from a lower level to the next higher level, is not only unnecessary, but is also a waste of time and trouble. What happens for instance to the many inventories which have to be provided on a regular basis to higher authorities. Do the requesting authorities really have the time to study this volume of data and to put the contents in a proper perspective to ensure meaningful action, or does this transfer of intelligence take place only because it always has done so? It is of the greatest importance that administrators (officers) should keep themselves informed of the available methods by which a computer system can transfer intelligence of the right type and format to the next higher level. It should also be borne in mind that intelligence of this kind cannot be obtained from the computer. Needs of this nature require intensive involvement on the part of the administrator, and ought to be preceded by possibility studies. Under no circumstances should the administrator depend on the systems analyst to put these needs on his behalf. That would amount to blatant shirking of his responsibility.

## 6. HOW MUCH OUGHT TO BE ORDERED

The question of how much ought to be ordered is indeed the crux of supplies administration. Various techniques and models have been designed for this purpose. These various designs offer the administrator a wide choice of aids to be used in his estimation of needs. In the Defence Force particular factors are relevant. In the first place, maximum preparedness of the fighting and supporting services should be aimed for. This includes the need for a sufficiency of war and mobilization reserves to be kept in stock. Reserves ought to be calculated judiciously as the absence of supplies could eventually result in a considerable amount of fruitless expenditure. In the second place, only a limited amount of money is available. In the third place, accommodation demands ought to be considered. It is senseless, for example, to store a great volume of supplies in defence force depots, occupying valuable floor space, if those could become available at short notice and in sufficient volume from the private sector. In such a

case, there is no provision for "reserve supplies", but only for "safety stock".

In the determination of demands, the primary consideration is an assessment of the nature of threat in 2, 5, 10 or 20 years time. To what degree should supplying aims be adjusted in order that they may remain applicable in the future? If the security situation of the world is considered, it can be deduced that uncertainty will continue to increase. The result is that it has become impossible to venture to prophecy with any degree of reliability. To describe a particular threat situation which will be valid in the future, the word "scenario" is currently employed in the Defence Force.

For every scenario described, certain presumptions are valid. Theoretically it is possible to describe an unlimited number of scenarios.<sup>10</sup> The choice of a scenario to form the basis of a particular prediction, requires intensive study and sensitivity towards the problem. With the aid of the scenario, predictions can be made - reliable to a limited degree which can serve as the basis for supplying.

#### 6.1 Economic order quantities

A technique used in the civil sector to determine amounts or volume to be ordered, is the well-known economic order qualities (EOQ). In diagram 1, the various cost categories, relevant to the calculation of EOQ, are indicated. In the first place, the cost of purchases should be borne in mind. These costs represent *inter alia* obsolescence costs, risks costs, the cost of storing, and interest. Costs of this nature increase as the volume of purchases increase. In the second place, the carrying cost should be computed. The carrying cost represents *inter alia* the cost of supplying and of transport. The aim is to balance the two categories of costs in the supplying process. Total costs amount to the sum of the purchasing and carrying costs. Diagram 1 shows that total costs are the lowest where the purchasing cost and the carrying cost are equal. The point of intersection thus represents the EOQ.<sup>11</sup>

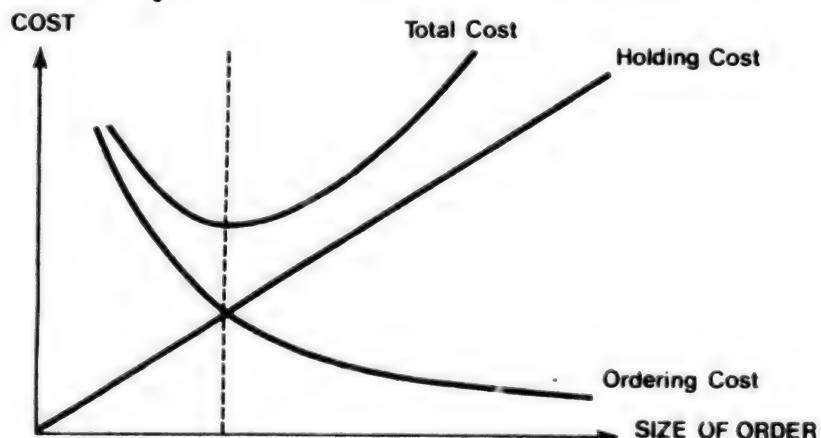


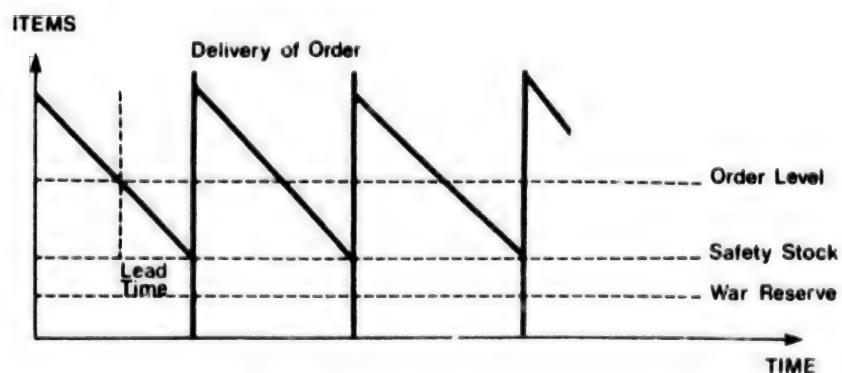
DIAGRAM 1: CALCULATING THE ECONOMIC ORDER QUANTITIES

Although the Defence Force does not at present use the EOQ technique to purchase supplies, the determination with the aid of the computer of what the EOQ ought to be, is anticipated. The problem is, however, to bring the cost of accommodation, for example, in line with the supplies system. The

question is now whether a calculation of this nature will contribute at all to the efficiency of supplies administration in a defence force. Another factor which should also not be disregarded, is whether the EOQ can be reconcilable with the required preparedness of the Defence Force. Sufficient provision should be made for war and mobilization reserves which *have* to be available at all times. The risk of obsolescence is therefore a real problem. While there is a constant attempt – by means of tenders and other procedures – to make purchases to the best advantage of the Defence Force, there can hardly be any question of EOQ under these circumstances.

## 6.2 Replenishments, lead time, reserves and safety supplies

As already described, models are constructed with the aid of a particular scenario, by means of which replenishments of supplies takes place. In this respect, aspects such as ordering levels, lead times, order quantities, safety supplies and reserve supplies are relevant. The relationship of the various concepts are indicated in Diagram 2.



**DIAGRAM 2: GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF LEAD TIME, ORDERING LEVELS, RESERVE SUPPLIES AND SAFETY SUPPLIES**

The replenishment level is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Replenishment level} = \text{Lead time} \times \text{estimated demand} + \text{ safety supplies}^1 \\ (+ \text{ reserves, where applicable})$$

Lead time is described as the length of time between the placing of the order and the delivery of supplies. In Diagram 2 both safety and reserve supplies are indicated. The aim of safety supplies is to ensure that delays in delivering and unexpected rates of consumption do not restrict training, routine, operational activities and the daily activities of the Defence Force. Least of all can shortages be met by means of reserve and mobilization supplies.

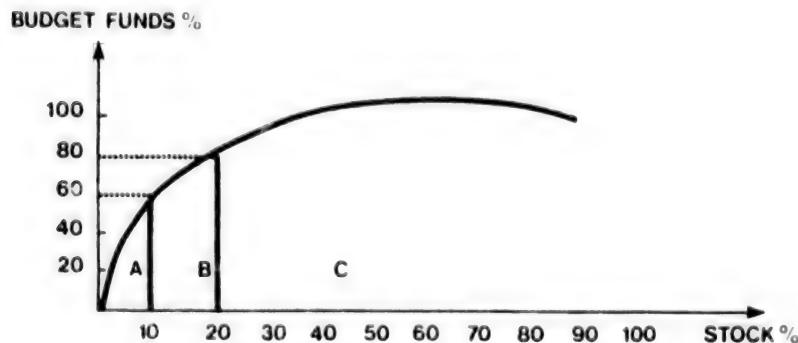
In determining the ordering level, the following aspects are relevant:

- What is the estimated use over a certain period?
- Are specific military operations envisaged?
- How much lead time is necessary?
- What are the levels of reserve and mobilization supplies?

For what volume of supplies ought to be provided, for unforeseen circumstances? (This refers *inter alia* to the dangers of embargoes on strategic materials and spare parts).

## 7. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FUNDS AND THE USE OF SUPPLIES

As a result of a number of investigations into the use of supplies, it was determined that a relationship exists between the consumption value (in cash) and the number of items held in stock. This relationship is based on Pareto's Law,<sup>29</sup> which makes the point that a relatively small percentage of particular supply items is responsible for the greater part of the supplies budget. The relationship is indicated graphically in Diagram 3.



**DIAGRAM 3: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BUDGET FUNDS AND SUPPLIES**

In Diagram 3, 60% of the budget is required to purchase 10% of the supply items, 80% to purchase 20%, and 20% to purchase the rest. These groupings are known respectively as "Class A", "Class B" and "Class C" items and this is sometimes called the ABCD technique of supplies administration. (D items represent high turnover articles with low cost levels such as nails, sparking plugs, wire). Applying the Law of Pareto is a valuable aid in supplies administration. It is a simple and quick way to determine which categories of supplies take up the largest part of the budget. The general arguments of the application of the Law of Pareto come to the following:

- (a) Extremely expensive supply items with a high rate of turnover must be kept in supply, but at an average consumption tendency over the period of the three previous years
- (b) Inexpensive supply items with a high rate of turnover, can be purchased in great quantities at the rate of average consumption over the previous three years
- (c) When dealing with extremely expensive items with a low rate of turnover, which are indispensable for service and of which the expenditure and delivery have a long lead time, one item can be bought as safety supply, e.g. a turbine engine, or an example of the item may be held in stock and may only be bought when the supply item is needed.
- (d) Inexpensive items with an extremely low rate of turnover which are readily available, are not kept in supply but are purchased as and when the need arises.

The higher authority can pay attention to these series of items rather than to those which are normally expensive, but do not have a significant effect on the budget. It is surprising how much time is generally spent on providing reasons and on the activities to place items of the latter category on the budget and to purchase them, while hardly any attention is paid to those categories which take up the greater part of the budget.

## 8. CONCLUSION

Military supplies administration is a complicated and extensive activity. Various requirements are set in order to run the administration of supplies on a permanent basis and to the best advantage of the Defence Force. One of these requirements is an effective and efficient intelligence system. Without sufficient intelligence, supplies administration cannot be effected properly. A primary requirement for an intelligence system for supplies administration is that it should enable the system to provide the relevant intelligence for decision-making, from the middle to the top leadership levels. This intelligence should in fact form the basis of the decision-making process. In this area, there are still real shortcomings. The reason is mainly that the various leadership levels are not sufficiently committed.

As the activities of the Defence Force are so extensive and diverse, the acquisition of supplies is an expensive undertaking, which has a real influence on both short and long term investments. Large sections of the public sector are for example exclusively involved in the manufacturing of ordnance and related commodities, while others are indirectly involved in manufacturing. The supplies policy of the Defence Force thus has a considerable influence on activities in the private sector. Therefore, the determining of various needs is a primary consideration. As the determining of needs is related to the nature of the threat, and is fraught with a high degree of uncertainty, predicting the various needs is a matter which enjoys considerable attention in the Defence Force.

Although total reliability is not possible, scenarios and models provide a basis for calculations. In this way, the attempt is made to keep the costs of defence as low as possible without losing efficiency.

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SOUTH AFRICA

MERCENARY FORCE RECRUITMENT REPORTED

MB141029 Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 14 Nov 82 pp A, 6

[Excerpt] Another mercenary force is being secretly recruited in South Africa to try to overthrow President Albert Rene of the Seychelles.

Mercenary recruiters operating in Durban are trying to raise several hundred men to be trained abroad--possibly in the Middle East--for an assault on the Indian Ocean Islands where Mike Hoare's force met disaster only a year ago.

Most recruiting has centered around the popular Monks Inn Bar at the Killarney Hotel, a block back from Durban's Golden Mile.

There was a full-scale meeting at the Killarney Hotel 10 days ago, and other discussions have taken place at the Beach Hotel.

The money for the new coup bid--apparently about R20,000 was being offered to each mercenary--is being put up by the same people who financed previous coup attempts.

The offer has attracted widespread interest among former soldiers and Rhodesian bushfighters. They have been told they will undergo a course to familiarise them with the weapons to be used, mainly AK-47's.

It was suggested that the mercenaries would be offered contracts in the Middle East, where they would train and weld themselves into a crack unit before taking on the Seychelles, possibly in March.

The recruiting drive was uncovered by the SUNDAY EXPRESS in an investigation into the circumstances of the death of Mike Asher, the Durban-based mercenary who died in a mystery explosion on the islands last month.

Mr Asher's death--in the blast that also killed Mr Simon Denousse, a Seychellois--has been seen as a minor setback in plans.

It has done little, if anything, to dampen enthusiasm for another attack.

The SUNDAY EXPRESS has learnt that recruiting is being handled by two men in Durban--an Australian and an American--and that a number of Seychellois exiles could be involved.

One of the recruiters is an ex-soldier who was closely linked to Mike Hoare's aborted coup.

CSO: 3400/239

SOUTH AFRICA

PRESS CALLS TRIP BY GEORGE BUSH 'A GAMBLE'

MB130947 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Nov 82 p 18

[Article by Frederick Cleary: "George Bush Is No Stooge"]

[Excerpts] After nearly two years in power the Reagan administration is still seeking its first major foreign policy success.

With the Middle East situation as frustrating as ever, and U.S.-Soviet relations remaining frigid, the Namibian issue has obviously now been chosen as the focus of attention: possible fertile ground on which to reap such a desperately needed victory.

Hence the two-week visit to Africa by Vice-President George Bush and the attendant level of interest.

While the mechanics of transfer of Namibia from a South African protectorate to a fully-fledged independent nation have virtually been agreed on, the main stumbling block remains the continued presence in Angola of Cuban troops, and the U.S. government's desire for them to leave Africa.

Mr Bush's seven-nation visit will attract the full glare of the American news media and focus the administration's overall policy on this continent.

Economics and human rights are being stressed as major areas on the agenda, which undoubtedly they are. But success or otherwise may well depend on Mr Bush's efforts to win over the support of black leaders to U.S. policy on Namibia.

Thus, in a way the Bush trip is a gamble. Failure will be harmful, although not as serious as say failure in a super-sensitive area like the Middle East.

Conversely, final settlement in Namibia as a result of the Bush visit would be most beneficial personally, to both the Vice-President and President Reagan.

In this context, Mr Reagan could not have a better representative than George Herbert Walker Bush, who has emerged as one of the most popular and influential vice-presidents in American history.

At 58, fitness fanatic George Bush still has years of potential public life ahead of him. Ronald Reagan is reported to be still undecided about running for a second term. But at nearly 72, age is strongly against him.

Should Mr Reagan decide that one term is enough, George Bush is set to assume the mantle of chief republican contender...with an excellent chance of success.

His African safari should be seen in this perspective.

CSO: 3400/239

SOUTH AFRICA

CROCKER MISSION, NAMIBIAN PROSPECTS ANALYZED

MB121133 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Nov 82 p 12

[John Matison report from Washington]

[Text] Dr Chester Crocker, who will break away from the African tour of the American vice president, Mr George Bush, to meet South African leaders this month, is coming under increasing fire in Washington.

For almost two years he was able to argue that the South West African talks were under way and that he never promised a quick resolution. But he did say the extensive implementation process was expected to start in 1982, and various other deadlines for the ceasefire and withdrawal of troops have come and gone.

American politicians across the political spectrum accepted his often-repeated argument that he must be judged on results. People would have to accept that the administration had to "break some diplomatic China" in order to achieve results, as a senior State Department official put it.

What he meant was that South Africa and Angola are being asked to give up a lot, so American policy-makers could not afford to be squeamish about showing signs of goodwill which might be pounced on by critics.

South Africa is being asked to give up SWA, a territory it has controlled since the First World War. Therefore, South Africa would have to be treated as a normal diplomatic partner and be granted export rights and other concessions within the framework of what was realistically possible.

On the other hand the Angolan government is being asked to relinquish the Cuban troops many believe are necessary for it to stay in power.

These arguments were accepted, and criticism of the policy has been limited, especially considering that the present U.S. administration went further than all recent administrations to provide public gestures of support for a government considered a pariah to many.

Now there are signs of a change. At the African Studies Association Conference in Washington at the weekend, Dr Crocker had to endure hissing from his peers.

By contrast, Dr Howard Wolpe received rousing applause for his forthright attack on the administration's SWA policy and the South African government.

The anger is not limited to Dr Wolpe, chairman of the African affairs sub-committee in the House of Representatives, and his liberal democratic allies.

The 30-member republican steering committee, coordinated by conservative Senator Orrin Hatch, has written to President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, Mr William Clark, expressing concern that the administration had given insufficient consideration to the fate of Dr Jonas Savimbi's UNITA movement in the event of a SWA settlement.

On Capitol Hill, senators and congressmen in both parties have moved towards the centre on a host of issues where backing for President Reagan was strong for 18 months. The elections have shown the public is ready to criticise Mr Reagan more than was thought.

"Why attach the President's prestige to a negotiating process that seems to be doomed?" asked one senate staff assistant.

The fact that the talks are now running behind schedule does not mean that the administration is ready to give up. Officials strenuously deny there is a stalemate, adding that an active diplomatic exchange continues between the United States and Angola over the Cuban troop withdrawal.

The American vice president will also discuss American concern at the increasing cross-border violence in southern Africa when he meets Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda and Zimbabwe's prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

That pattern of conflict adds urgency to American efforts to achieve a settlement in Namibia and recognition of Angola. Dr Crocker has looked ahead from there to further agreements by which South Africa's neighbours agree to restrict the African national congress to political activity in return for an end to South African attacks.

Dr Crocker and his staff were asked at the ASA conference why the U.S. agreed to accept a linkage between Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola and a settlement in SWA since, they said, Angola would never agree to the removal of Cuban troops.

The answer, obviously, is that Cuban withdrawal is necessary to a conservative American administration at least as much as it is to South African leaders.

The continuing messages between Washington and Luanda have dealt with American efforts to obtain specifics from the Angolan government about what they would accept as satisfactory security guarantees.

Sending in French, Portuguese or Lusophone (Portuguese-speaking) troops to replace the Cubans is among the variety of U.S. options.

U.S. negotiators are at the point where they are trying to arrange a cease-fire. A gesture from Angola or South Africa would give the Americans something to take back to the other side.

If either side reduced its troop strength, drew back troops, reduced the level of attacks, that could be the start to breaking the log-jam.

The coming U.S.-South African talks in Pretoria with Dr Crocker and later this month in Washington between Mr Pik Botha and the American secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, are sure to touch on that.

So far, no gesture has been offered. Will someone break the spiral of violence?

CSO: 3400/239

SOUTH AFRICA

RADIO COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV DEATH

MB151020 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] President Brezhnev is to be buried today, and Yuri Andropov, the 68-year-old former head of the secret police, takes over as general secretary of the Communist Party, which is the key position in the Soviet Union. Observers believe that, as in the past, the new man will share his power with others until he or someone else asserts himself. That, however, is no more than informed guesswork. What is certain is that the new leadership will be confronted by a variety of acute challenges that were masked while Brezhnev lived.

His death has removed the appearance of stability and assurance which his 18-year tenure of office lent to the Soviet scene. The actual problems of the Soviet Union are manifold. The resistance in Afghanistan continues after nearly 3 years of Soviet occupation. The Draconian suppression of the people of Poland is a measure of the threat which that country represents to the cohesion of the Russian empire, namely the USSR and its satellites. The inefficient Soviet economy is outdated in ideas, as in plant and equipment. Failed agricultural programs mean that millions of tons of grain must be imported each year from the free world.

A top member of the KGB, (Viktor Chebrikov), wrote earlier this year of the attraction for young Russians of Western ideas. Their faith in Marxism, he stated, was being undermined. The Russians are now a minority of the total Soviet population. There are no longer enough of them to officer the armed forces and at the same time to provide urgently needed managerial and skilled personnel for industry.

The pressures on the new regime will be formidable. It has two broad alternatives. One is to turn inward and concentrate on the many domestic problems. Some Kremlinologists detect an upcoming generation of more pragmatic, less ideological men who could influence policy in that direction. The second alternative is that the new leaders relying on their one great strength, their military might, will try to distract attention from hardships at home by stepping up adventurism abroad.

That is something of the prospect today as President Brezhnev is buried. What should be the response of the noncommunist world? Dr Henry Kissinger expressed the view in Pretoria recently that, given appropriate and coordinated policies

in the West, there could within the decade be meaningful negotiations with the Kremlin leading to a stable world order. But then the Kremlin must be given the incentive to negotiate meaningfully. In the past that has not been done. On the contrary, Western nations have provided the Soviet Union with capital, credits, technology, markets and food without requiring as a quid quo pro that it abandon its military buildup and foreign meddling.

These are the circumstances in which President Reagan has been working for a common approach to Moscow among the members of the Atlantic Alliance. Today he has to support him a conservative government in West Germany, as in Britain, and there must now be concerted Western action if the Soviet Union's difficulties, compounded by President Brezhnev's death, ought to be turned to the world's advantage. The West cannot select the Soviet Union's leaders, but, working together, it can influence the course they choose.

CSO: 3400/244

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SUGAR MILLS STRIKE ENDS--Durban.--Most sugar mills in Natal were back in full production yesterday after wildcat strikes since the weekend. At the Umfolosi mill in Zululand, workers went back on shift at 10 pm on Tuesday and at Entumeni mill, near Eshowe, workers returned to the production line at 6 pm. At Felixton and Mount Edgecombe production is also back to normal while at the Hulett's mills at Darnall and Amatikulu, half the labour force were reported back at work yesterday. At Darnall and Amatikulu mills some 1 200 workers were dismissed on Tuesday night when they failed to return to work. The company is now recruiting new labour and, according to a company spokesman workers who wanted their jobs back could re-apply. The strikes arose from a dispute by the workers' unions and company management over a food subsidy. lect the mail. The firms concerned had to adjust the postage before remailing the letters. [as published] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Nov 82 p 10]

AFROX CAPE GAS PLANT--Afrox opened a R7-million gas plant at Kuils River in the Cape on Tuesday. The plant, which came on stream in September, was opened by the Administrator of the Cape Province, Mr E Louw. It will make the Western Cape self-sufficient in liquid oxygen and nitrogen for the next 10 years. Because of rising transport costs, Afrox is pursuing a new policy of siting its plants where its customers are, instead of supplying them from the Reef. It was also revealed at the opening of the new plant that Afrox was going into partnership with Clinic Holdings to build a R12-million private clinic in Cape Town, to be called City Park Hospital and Medical Centre. "This will be the elite private hospital and medical centre, not only in Cape Town but in South Africa," said Mr Peter Joubert, managing director of Afrox. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Nov 82 p 26]

GEN GELDENHUYSEN RESUMES DUTIES--The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, is back in office after a major operation. Gen Geldenhuys was on three-months' sick leave while recovering from the operation. He resumed his duties on Monday. In his absence, the Head of the Security Police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, acted as Commissioner. It has been announced in Pretoria that the Head of the Security Police on the Witwatersrand, Brigadier Hennie Muller, has been transferred to Security headquarters in Pretoria as from January 1 next year. Brig Muller is succeeded in Johannesburg by Pretoria's Security chief, Colonel Lourens Malan.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Nov 82 p 13]

HOTEL SLUMP--Harare.--Faced with a slump in international tourism, the Zimbabwean hotel industry has suffered another blow with the loss of visitors from Zambia. According to the chairman of the Hotel and Restaurant Association, Mr John Moore, the loss is damaging as Zambia is the largest single source of visitors to Zimbabwe. Last month the Zambian Government banned commercial banks from approving foreign exchange allowances for holiday and business trips because of the deteriorating state. Mr Moore said while most Zambians could not be classified as tourists, because they came to shop, their loss had been felt in the industry and particularly at Kariba--their favourite for weekends.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Nov 82 p 15]

SWA TRAINEES--Walvis Bay.--The second intake of South West African national servicemen was handed over to the South West Africa Territory Force at a parade in Walvis Bay yesterday. A general salute and handing over of medals was conducted by the Inspector-General of the South African Army, Major-General M J du Plessis. The intake was handed to the second-in-command of the SWA Territory Force, Brigadier Willie Meyer.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Nov 82 p 11]

DURBAN RESIDENCE POLICY CHALLENGED--The Port Natal Board has been sent a copy of a legal opinion which challenges its white-by-night policy for Durban. The board has been tightening up on the number of domestic workers allowed to sleep at flat sites, and this has caused angry reaction from many employers. According to the policy of the board, owners or tenants of bachelor flats may not qualify for residence permits for their servants, nor may one-bedroom flats unless special exemption is granted. A report in the Durban morning paper indicates that the legal opinion sent to the board was obtained by a flat owner affected by the ruling. It argues that in terms of the black urban areas consolidation act any householder could have a live-in domestic worker under certain conditions. The board is still consulting its own legal advisors in response to the opinion. [Report by Carmen Ricard] [Text] [MB150952 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 15 Nov 82]

CSO: 3400/244

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

NYERERE WANTS FIGHT AGAINST ECONOMIC INJUSTICE--Dar es Salaam, 16 Nov (AFP)-- Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has called on the international community to fight prevailing injustices in the world economic system because the North-South economic summit at Cancun in Mexico 2 years ago had failed to do so. President Nyerere's call was made during a question and answer session at the Roman Catholic medical mission at Maua convent in Moshi, northern Tanzania, yesterday. The Tanzanian leader, who was in the area for a 2-day visit to inspect development projects undertaken by the Maua convent sisters, emphasised the ignorance of some world leaders of the economic problems frustrating the developing nations. He said that while Tanzania was trying to build a socialist society, some leaders accused it of building communism. Earlier the president told an inter-regional conference of medical missionaries that Tanzania needed to translate its policy of self-reliance into action. He looked forward to cooperation from the Christian missionaries to help the ruling party and government in its campaign to improve the health services in the country. [Text] [AB160953 Paris AFP in English 0937 GMT 16 Nov 82]

CSO: 3400/255

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE POLICY

Kampala SUNDAY TIMES in English 19 Sep 82 pp 6-7

[Interview with Kisolo Muwanga, acting deputy governor and director of Foreign Exchange Control, and Abdul Rahman, director of the Foreign Department, Bank of Uganda, by James Okanya, deputy editor and news editor of the SUNDAY TIMES, and Sam Serwanga, news editor of the UGANDA TIMES; date and place not specified]

[Text] Q. To an ordinary man what exactly does window two and of course window one mean?

A. First of all window one is basically meant to fund the necessary items, like spareparts and raw materials for the recovery programme.

It will also fund the public debt, and government contributions to the international organisations. A booklet, showing the items covered under window one has been published and copies will be available at 500/- per copy.

As a result of the 9 years of economic mismanagement our country's foreign exchange earning ability was adversely affected. Government decided therefore to start somewhere to give the Uganda shilling its true value visa vis the foreign exchange.

Window two then was introduced to enable Ugandans who wanted to get foreign exchange to bid [on] it. Before the introduction of the multiple fiscal value policy of the shilling there was a central bank, other than the Bank of Uganda, existing in the country somewhere. This is the "kibanda"--parallel market.

The aim now is to divert the business from the "Kibanda" market to the normal banking system. The window two system affords whoever wants foreign exchange, with genuine reasons to apply for it.

Government is committed to returning the country to the 1960 standards when the economy was healthy. The recovery programme which was drawn up is meant to see the nation out of the mess.

But government needs finances to fund this programme which is so big. Another reason for introducing window two was that it used to be a frustrating exercise to get foreign exchange from the Bank of Uganda. The amount available for allocation was far less than the demand.

Q. How does the committee determine the rate at which the foreign exchange is sold?

A. The foreign exchange auction committee has a reserve price for the dollar. Any bid that is below the reserve price is not considered.

When all bid applications are received on Fridays, the committee establishes the ruling price at which the dollar should be sold.

After determining the price, all those who bidden that price or above it are sold the foreign exchange at the established price for the week.

But those who quote below the price level are considered unsuccessful. They are allowed to bid again. But the best way to be certain of getting the money is when one bids high.

Another reason why we keep the ruling price within manageable levels is that we have to guard the interests of businessmen who import in things after bidding. If the money was sold at lower than the reserve price, businessmen would find themselves incurring heavy losses.

Q. Don't you think window two will have an adverse effect on this year's budget?

A. Ministries and government departments have to exercise economics on their spending. They should work within the resources budgeted for in this financial year so as not to replete the funds.

Most of the ministries' needs are catered for under window one, except items like travelling abroad.

Q. How has the private sector responded to the new measure?

A. On analysing the figures and use of money allocated to businessmen and other individuals, one finds that the private sector has responded well. The response from the importers has been good.

The following percentage shows the number of bidders in business travel and education and medical.

In the first week of the operation of the second window 34 per cent of the bids were importers; 31 per cent for travelling; 27 per cent for education and medical.

And, in the second week, 78 per cent bids were import business, 14 per cent education and 5.6 per cent travelling abroad.

In the third week 72 per cent of the bids were for imports; 12 per cent education; 6 per cent travelling and the rest medical.

This shows that there is an upward swing in the demand for foreign exchange for the import business.

However, there has been a feeling among would-be bidders that the government would like to know their income so as to tax them.

But nothing of that sort is being done. All the business is transacted here. Nothing is remitted to the treasury.

Q. Arrangements have been made for the up-country businessmen to bid from their own home towns. What plans have you made to ensure that there is no delay in the transfer of the bids to Kampala and subsequently the outcome of the bid to customers in those areas?

A. The Uganda Commercial Bank (UCB), which has got branches upcountry is making arrangements to relay this information to and fro.

The managing director of the UCB recently said the bank was also in the process of restoring the courier system.

Q. What is the fate of students who have been taking correspondence courses such as AIA which are not offered here? Will they have to bid for this money at window two?

A. Many people have been of the impression that education especially that offered under government arrangement was at window one.

The Minister of Finance has written a circular of all ministries that all students going abroad for studies will be given foreign money at window two.

At a later stage, money will not be available for courses that could be locally offered. The idea is that instead of spending that money on that, we could use it in the improvement of the country's education system.

All finalists in a number of courses that could be offered here will be allowed to continue. But no cases of freshers will be allowed.

Q. Where else has the multiple fiscal foreign exchange policy applied?

A. First of all, Uganda must consider herself fortunate to have been allowed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to operate a dual monetary system.

The IMF does not allow the operation of multiple fiscal system. But Uganda has had many economic ills which would be best solved by this policy. This is a bold step which will lead Uganda to strengthen the value of the shilling.

Q. Have individuals with foreign exchange in their possession responded favourably by selling their money to the bank?

A. There has been substantial increase in the number of people selling their foreign monies to the commercial banks. The banks are now in business again because whoever saved some money somewhere has been frequenting the commercial banks to sell it off.

Q. There are some restrictions applied in bidding. Before one does so, especially businessmen, one has to present his import licences. Wouldn't these restrictions help to prop up the "Kibanda" market which is intended to be stamped out?

A. The aim behind all those measures is to put our house in order. We want to have orderly business transactions. The era of brief case businessmen is over. These men used to operate from no premises.

Now we ask for business documents so as to ensure that one is a genuine businessman, who is going to utilise the money properly.

And, to ensure that nobody turns down the application of businessmen or other individuals, the Uganda Advisory Board of Trade (UABT) issues the forms to applicants.

We have also employed the services of an international organisation to advice us on the import prices of the commodities quoted.

We have got many embarrassing cases here where some importers have quoted exorbitant prices, which the organisation later found out to be false.

On taxation, all goods that are brought into the country will be taxed at window one rates.

Q. For how long will the window-economic policy be in use?

A. As long as it is deemed necessary. If we achieve our objectives, we shall drop the dual monetary system.

Q. Have you devised any measures to ensure that Ugandan exporters remit all their earnings from exports to the Bank of Uganda?

A. Before one exports goods out of the country there are some conditions that one satisfies. The exporter will fill relevant papers and the ministries of commerce and finance and the Uganda Advisory Board of Trade have to be satisfied on the mode of the business.

But in case an exporter fails to remit the proceeds to the Bank of Uganda court action will be taken against him.

And, since the introduction of window two, a number of Ugandans have come up to ask for export licences for commodities, except goats and other produce that are marketed outside the legalised bodies.

CSO: 3400/213

## BRIGHT FUTURE PREDICTED FOR PINEAPPLE GROWERS

Kampala SUNDAY TIMES in English 19 Sep 82 p 7

[Article by Edward Lwanga]

[Text] Pineapple farming like any other agricultural crop, needs good husbandry practices and management. Given the natural climate, within the crop grows, pineapple farming seems to have a bright future market perspectives in the outside world.

The only challenge to pineapple farming today is lack of the natural will by the people to open up large scale farming. However, some of the interested farmers have managed to open up small acreage on substance farming and the crop is now available in local markets.

The crop which enjoys a wide range of soils performs best on a well drained soil but soils with excess calcium is not good because it tends to tie up other elements (e.g., iron) which are needed for better growth.

On the crop establishment, pineapple can be grown from sea level to about 2100 m., but the most suitable altitude ranges from 1370-1750 m. In preparing the seedbed, the crop needs deep cultivation up to ten inches for easy root penetration and increasing aeration. The preplanting exercises involves the application of single super phosphate and where is a possibility of Nematodes soil, fumigation is emphasised by the use of soil fumigants.

Among the varieties that enjoy the ecological environments, including Red Spanish, Natal Queen, Sugar loaf, but on variety called smooth cayenne is widely suitable for the canning industries because of its yellowish colour and juice content.

In the selection of planting materials, it is advisable only to select those from a healthy plant and those with a big market prospective like the smooth cayenne. But under certain conditions it should be noted that suckers will take 17 months slips (these coming from the sase of a pineapple) take 19 months crowns (head the period the better the crop produced.

Spacing in the field, the crop is planted on double row spacing of 60 x 60 x 90 cms. This method can be demonstrated by an agricultural extension officer

within reach. But mulching with the use of dry elephant grass in the inter-spaces reduce soil erosion and preserves moisture during the dry spell. Likewise improves the yields of pineapples by 60%.

In order to produce high quality pineapples, the crop needs high level of nitrogen fertilizer application. It has been noted that 70 lb Urea/acre/month through foliage application (through the leaves) increases the yields of crop, and maintain the good quality of the pineapples.

Among the diseases that have been found of economic importance include mealy bugs. The species called 'Psendococcus brevipens' and 'Dysmicoccus brevipens', always attack the base roots. These species which start from small green patches increase in size and because yellow under extreme cases, causing necrosis and cracking of the inside parts. Furadan, or soil fumigants such as D. D. Mixtures have been discovered the best control measures.

In the harvesting exercise, pineapple reaches maturity depending on different stages. Suckers 17 months, slips 19 months, crown 22 months, but it is important to harvest the crop depending on the market distance. Example for distant market, the crop is harvested at an earlier stage than for the short distant market or home consumption.

In many cases, good husbandry will always produce good crops and will always pay dividends to the pineapple grower. The pineapple growing will pay the best produce if the crop is grown from the first to third ratoon under which the crop should be established on a new plot. (A ratoon crop is the fruit that is obtained from the same -plant stalk).

CSO: 3400/213

FREEDOM OF PRESS ANALYZED

Kampala SUNDAY TIMES in English 24 Oct 82 p 7

[Article by Kinyera p'Lodi]

[Text]

**THE** freedom of the press in Uganda is based on article 17 of the Constitution which provides *inter alia*, that except with his own consent, no person shall be hindered in the enjoyment of his freedom of expression, that is to say, freedom to hold opinion and to receive and impart ideas and information without interference, and freedom from interference with his correspondence.

Recently, President A. Milton Obote, in no uncertain terms, emphatically emphasized in Parliament that "this Government is committed to the provisions of the Constitution; and particularly Chapter III of the Constitution, regarding the fundamental human rights of every citizen." This, of course, includes freedom of expression.

However, this guarantee of a free press does not permit a newspaper to publish, for instance, defamatory statements about other people to their discredit. Newspapers, like citizens, are governed by all the applicable laws of the land, although the press has few privileges over and above those enjoyed by members of the public.

It is one of the professional tasks of the press to unmask rogues in public life. The press must uncover and inform the public about rogues and scandals in public life. Therefore, to enable the press to perform its duties well, the press must be free.

When we talk of a free press we mean, in practical terms, that legal restrictions on what the newspapers may publish is kept to a minimum. Le-

gally, liberty of the press consists of printing without any previous licence subject to the consequences of the law.

This is the price we pay for our freedom. If we want to keep our freedom, we must exercise it within the conventions and customs of the community.

Our penal code makes provisions for punishing offences such as libel, sedition and treason, the main offences that the freedom of the press is subject to. The meaning of the freedom of the press, therefore, must be looked at together with the law of the land.

As a rule of thumb, we may often test the legality of any contemplated action by asking: Would an ordinary member of the public be allowed to do 'this?' If the answer is 'No' then it is advisable to

think twice before publication of any statement.

Of course, there are circumstances that make this an unreliable guide.

It must be emphasized again that the restrictions of the law are designed to protect society against itself. There must be a two way traffic of give and take.

It is important for the journalist to confine himself to where his freedom under the law ceases. The journalist must therefore be aware of the law that restricts his freedom.

The law that restrains the journalist are to be found in the Constitution of Uganda particularly Chapter III, our admini-

nistrative law, the criminal law and the law of torts.

In Uganda, we take the freedom of the press for granted. We do not have to worry about what freedom of the press means. Journalists have to guard against what the freedom of the press does not mean.

However, although it is in the public interest for the press to unmask the fraudulent and the scandalous, those who do it run very considerable risks. If a villain is to be brought to justice, it may involve the publication of facts about him that will certainly injure his reputation in the sight of others.

By the nature of his work, the journalist is more directly concerned with the peril of libel, and it is no exaggeration to say that every newspaper editor, every writer and every publisher, printer and distributor of the printed word — all of whom may be sued — live in fear of an action being brought against them. The law often seems to be heavily weighted against the newspapers which may be ordered by the court to pay heavy damages for publishing defamatory statements.

There is usually only one main defence open to the newspapers--that what they published is true.

So at some time or other every editor must decide whether to play for safety or to obey his conscience and to publish and be damned.

CSO: 3400/310

CENSORSHIP URGED FOR OPPOSITION PAPER

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 6 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Shut MUNNANSI's Poisonous Mouth"]

[Text] What a great newsletter, that Munnansi is! It is read as far as Australia. It is also quoted in Canada, the United States as an authoritative paper on Ugandan matters more than this paper with all its network! But ironically 'Munnansi' is not known beyond the confines of Kampala, or utmost Buganda. What the 'Munnansi' owners think is that a reader in Australia needs its reports more than a reader in Jinja or Karamoja. True, there is reason for that.

First is that nobody would venture to read 'Munnansi' lies even free of charge, and least of all at a cost of 100/-, it is only those who have turned their backs and ears to reason who buy the newsletter. Otherwise most Ugandans, according to our survey, do not even know that there exists any publication by the name of 'Munnansi.'

The second reason why 'Munnansi' is read in Australia but not in Masaka is that it is meant for foreigners who live far away and cannot get the chance to come to see for themselves what the situation is in Uganda, poor foreigners are being fed with filth and garbage!

If what Munnansi does is what the Democratic Party does, then as the countdown for the 1985 elections approaches the Democratic Party is taking the shortest route to defeat. It is cheap politics that does not befit of a party that enjoys that does not befit of a party that

If what Munnansi does is what the Democratic Party does, the as the countdown for the 1985 elections approaches the Democratic Party is taking the shortest route to defeat. It is cheap politics that does not befit of a party that enjoys an opposition position in our law making organ, the Parliament.

"Munnansi" is one of those pains in our neck that we have painfully kept with us for the sake of that flacid but abused dream, "Democracy." There is nothing Democratic in riding a tiget. "Munnansi" has many times shown that it has no Uganda at heart. How sure are we that 'Munnansi" will tomorrow not sell out Ugandan secrets to foreigners? We are a nation, small, poor

today, but we have secrets and a publication of this nature cannot be taken for granted. What more do we need to act when 'Munnansi' is telling foreigners that our country is today worse than under Amin? Our image abroad has been tarnished?

What we have to do now is to shut Munnansi's mouth. There is nothing anti-Democratic in doing that. Neither this paper nor Radio Uganda has time to waste in countering eccentric claims made by 'Munnansi' abroad. Since their audience is abroad let us tell them to go where their audience is.

CSO: 3400/209

MORE UGANDANS EXPELLED BY KENYA

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 19 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The government has set up reception camps at all points of entry into Uganda to establish identities and origin of people returning to Uganda from Kenya.

Announcing the new measures in Kampala, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Dr Luwuliza Kirunda said police and immigration officials had so far received over 1,500 Ugandans who were expelled last week from Kenya where they have been living.

He stressed that proper documentation and identification were being carried out before arrangements are made by the Ministry and the Police to transport the returnees to their respective homes.

According to "Uganda Times" survey, the majority of the returning Ugandans have reported through the border posts of Busia and Malaba in Tororo District, Lwakhakha in Mbale District and Suam in Kapchorwa District.

Reports that some returnees may be coming back through Amudat could not be confirmed by the Police.

In Tororo and Mbale authorities there have been receiving the returnees in big numbers, majority of them women, girls and children. These were screened and later released and assisted to get to their respective homes, Police officials said.

The Police and Immigration personnel said they were expecting more returnees. It is estimated that over 30,000 Uganda citizens have been living in Kenya for a good number of years.

Reports from Nairobi said the ugandans could not beat the deadline set by the Kenya government requiring all aliens to register themselves. The Kenyan authorities had required all Ugandans and Tanzanians living in Kenya to register themselves between September 10, 1982 and October 9, 1982.

Commenting on the expulsion, the "Uganda Times" in its editorial of last Saturday welcomed the Kenyan action to send back the Ugandans.

Many Ugandans still continue to cling to Kenya and they have not learnt that a visitor who does not go away can be a menace", the paper said.

It urged the Kenya government not to select only undesirable elements but "to send back the whole basket." The paper said there were many Ugandans working in high offices in Kenya.

The paper said Uganda needed her teachers, doctors and other technocrats still working in Kenya, to come and fill the many posts existing in the country.

"Makerere University, our schools, hospitals, factories, even the public service are all in dire need of trained manpower," the paper added.

It made it clear to Ugandans still in Kenya and elsewhere that there is no alternative to home adding that the "wait and see attitude" which most of them have adopted is defeatist because if every Ugandan in exile had to "wait and see" there would have never been anything "to see" except the continued hegemony of military dictatorship of Idi Amin.

CSO: 3400/209

PRC EMBASSY OPENS HANDICRAFT EXHIBIT

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 21 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Sam Wakoli]

[Text] A one-week Chinese photo handicraft exhibition opened at the Centre in Kampala on Monday. It was organised by the Chinese Embassy in Uganda in conjunction with the Ministry of Culture and Community Development to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of diplomatic relations between Uganda [few lines illegible] handicrafts and articles of fine art made by the Chinese.

Alongside the Chinese art there are also paintings on display by Ugandan artists. The photographs also depict President A. Milton Obote's visit to China in 1965 when he was the Prime Minister of Uganda.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, the Chinese Ambassador to Uganda, Mr Li Shi hailed the good ties and bond of friendship existing between Uganda and China.

The exhibition reflects the industrious Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party working for creation of socialist modernisation, he said.

Mr Li Shi also explained that the show indicated the Sino-Ugandan friendship which records the friendly exchange of visits between the governments and the peoples of China and Uganda.

The ambassador also praised the government and the people of Uganda for the efforts they have rendered towards the rehabilitation of the economy of the country.

The ceremony was attended by diplomats and officials from the ministry of culture and community development.

CSO: 3400/210

## TEA PRODUCTION REPORTED REVIVING

Kampala SUNDAY TIMES in English 17 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by James Okanya]

[Text]

TEA growing, is once again gaining momentum in western Uganda. Vast areas in Toro and Bunyoro which previously produced most of Uganda's tea exports, are seriously reviving farming habits.

A tour through these areas, gives one clear impression of the people's being serious with the call to the land. The People are by all indications reviving hope in these cash crops.

On the Fort Portal Kampala road, vast expanses of well tended tea plantations, are a common sight. Forming a canopy of green well harvested tea shrubs. This is a common sight in every area where the crop is grown.

All along the way through Kagerogoro to Kyenjongo and over in Mukuku and the outlaying villages. To many who had given up hope about

the crop, now see a new glimmer.

The tea crop was severely affected by Idi Amin's economic wrath. At tea markets either in East Africa or London, Uganda's tea had lost name and was in such unhealthy form that buyers always scowled at it. It could only be sold at the lowest prices ever, and even then to buyers who would blend it with other superior grades of tea for profits.

By all indications, the quality had fallen due to neglect of the crop right from the plantations. Even those small African countries, like Rwanda, which produces some little, used to sell better and more quantities of tea as compared to Uganda over that period.

Market ledgers in Kenyan newspapers often pitted Uganda far behind Kenya and Rwanda in tea

sales. Though Kenya is a larger tea grower, given the most ideal conditions at Kericho around the rift valley precincts and other areas in Kiambu Nyeri and Meru Uganda was nevertheless a tea producer to reckon with.

A tea crop flourishes best in deep permeable and well drained acidic soils. Toro has such soils and will certainly produce more and better quality tea for export in Uganda. The multiple hills almost rising and falling with suddenness offer better prospects.

One reason why Uganda's tea exports fell over Amin's reign was smuggling. Uganda saw a lot of her tea being smuggled to neighbouring countries. This was more common in areas bordering these countries. This could best serve to explain why those countries could export more

than Uganda. Those areas which were further from such lucrative markets, left the crop to grow wild.

After the liberation war, many people in Toro realised the essence of cash crop revival. It is to coffee and tea they turned: Both these crops are presently being taken seriously.

Plantations that had been left to overgrow, today wear new faces. The tea crop has either been trimmed to size or new shrubs replanted. In so doing, healthier and more productive quality produce is expected.

At Butiiti saza prison farm, it was a gratifying sight to see prisoners carefully and tenderly picking here a leaf and bud, and there a trimmer at work. The prison farm maybe among a few such small farms with a sense of direction. Her tea plantation, including all other crop gardens, yield abundantly.

The tea plantation covers quite a large section of prison farm land. I was impressed to see a group of inmates freely and carefully tending to the tea and vegetable gardens at will in freedom. This was the highest form of self-responsibility. Not many such a prisoner can be left so free, even for a minute!

Lots of small scale private outgrowers, have

tremendously added to the revitalisation of tea. Families have once again started to own tea plantations. This is a healthy idea. It is the same kind of thing practised by Kenyan wanainchi in tea growing Meru and Kericho.

It is these small farmers who constitute the real difference in tea growing. Though the crop needs constant harvesting, so as to prevent it from growing wild.

Then there are vast plantations owned by tea growers cooperative unions. These have regained prominence and are once again in business. Small tea factories can be seen spouting pale black smoke-a sign of production. These are quite common in all tea growing areas.

The Bunyoro/Toro tea growers also boast plantations. By nature of their cooperative management, they look well tended.

Scores of local people are a common sight in the plantations, plucking the tea. They hang baskets on their backs and scurry through the shrubs on the slopes. They get well paid for their labour. One such labourer at Kagerogoro said that there was a lot of work in tea plantations "these days". To him, there should be no question

about unemployment in the countryside.

Tractors dragging trailer loads of tea leaves, commute from one point to another. They transport tea to collecting centres, established over a period of time.

Use of tractors is favoured for their rugged nature. They can scale the often muddy and slippery slopes. Those with bags of fresh tea leaves, patiently wait by the roadside for the tractors to pick up their wares. They are then paid the prescribed equivalent of the leaves' weight. People with loads of freshly picked tea, are a common sight all along the main road and feeder-roads.

There is a tea growing training centre at Kasunga. This training centre alone, gives one the impression that tea plays a central part in the cash crop production of the area. The centre plays a vital role once again, after almost fading during the Amin era.

Also in the heart of the tea growing area, is a rural development project surrounded by a tea plantation. In this establishment, young men and women are tutored in self-help skills. This too is a new development in

the wake of reconstruc-  
tion.

A major problem fac-  
ing the tea production, is  
transport. Though exten-  
sive use of tractors is  
made, not all can afford  
it. There are even some  
areas which would best  
be linked to the main  
roads and the factories  
themselves. Transport for  
the people themselves, is  
just as ~~essential~~

CSO: 3400/210

CONFECTIONERY ADDED TO COUNTRY'S FACTORIES

Kampala SUNDAY TIMES in English 24 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Sweets Factory Re-Opens"]

[Text] Another factory in Uganda has been revived. This is a confectionary: Mukisa Foods Ltd. We add yet to a score of economic recovery in the industrial sector. In so doing, we look forward to many more dead industries to be awakened with the joint efforts and endeavours.

The firm that has been silent virtually through dictator Idi Amin's reign, came to life after the government and the UNDP gave a helping hand. The UNDP financed 0.05 million dollars and installed a new machine. The people's own commercial bank UCB dug deep to raise 40m/- to finance the essential raw materials for sweets and biscuits.

Turning on the factory's machines recently, the Minister of Industry, Dr Adonia Tiberondwa assured Ugandans that whatever industry resumed production the government would maintain continuity. In this regard, quantity is highly called for. Most of Uganda's industries went sick and some collapsed during the reign of terror. Now the task lies on Ugandans to make them rise. There has been marked growth and rise in production capacity. Though in some cases it has been below the capacity of the machinery, the little and the gradual rise in production portends well for our economy.

In Parliament one afternoon during a debate on recurrent expenditure, the Deputy Minister of Industry Mr Ronald Badanyanya defended the efforts and hard work being undertaken by his Ministry. He stressed that most industries were "today" out of the doldrums and were heading towards optimum production. We support those efforts and endeavours and call for more dedication.

CSO: 3400/210

NATIONAL FOOD PLAN REPORTED UNDER WAY

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 16 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Ndyakira Amoti]

[Text] A National Food Plan is under way to work out a strategy for processing, preservation, distribution and marketing. It will include a reserve programme, monitoring and early warning system, nutrition, research and training.

This was said in Kampala yesterday by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Mr Samwiri Mugwisa, in a speech to mark World Food Day today.

The minister said the government had formulated several projects to increase food production. Already, he said, the agriculture reconstruction programme in Eastern and Northern Uganda was founded by the International Food Agency for Development (IFAD) by supplying farmers with the required tools and chemicals to enable them increase their production.

Mr Mugwisa said that a project to produce high quality seeds was under implementation in Karamoja zone and Masindi, financed by the European Economic Community (EEC).

The minister said that the food situation in the country had improved as a result of the bold economic measures which the government had introduced.

The floating of the Uganda Shilling, he said, restored the respectability to work. He also said that the removal of price control on food crops and other commodities and the raising of prices of cash crops had inspired farmers to increase production.

The Minister observed that the situation in agricultural productivity was steadily improving as farmers received more inputs.

The minister paid tribute to farmers who, despite odds had worked hard to produce food surplus which had off-set a food shortage in the country.

He also thanked the world community for prompt response to food aid to supplement our own production.

He advised farmers to diversify farming by rearing cows, goats, chicken and other domestic animals.

On forestry, the Minister said the government was to involve the public in a tree planting scheme. He warned the people against indiscriminate destruction of trees and encroaching on the forest reserves. "For a tree cut another should be planted", he said.

Commenting on the second anniversary of the World Food Day, being observed today, the Minister said that although it had been thought that the world food situation had improved about 400 million people were starving.

CSO: 3400/209

## RICE FIELDS REPLACE SWAMP LAND

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 9 Oct 82 p 44

[Article by Patric Kagoda]

[Text]

THE way things are going, Busoga, Tororo, Kumi and Soroti, may soon run out of swamps, but this is probably all for the best.

Apart from clearing the swamps to get rid of mosquitoes, tse tse flies and other pests, the swamps are also being cleared for rice growing.

Most of the swamps, especially along the River Naigombwa, are now covered by acres and acres of rice. Some people even predict that rice may soon become one of the biggest staple foods in Busoga and other areas of Uganda.

The relatively high rice yield this year, has greatly affected the market price of the commodity, in the court.

While in Kampala or example, a kilogramme of rice may cost between 150/- and 250/-, in Kamuli, Iganga and Jinja, it costs 100/-.

Those who manage to venture into the villages, can get sizeable quantities for as little as 50/-.

There is a story of a man who has converted two out of his three bedrooms into rice stores. He, his wife, and five children plus all their property now share one bedroom and the living room.

Rice growing is one of the activities being carried out by the Kiira Adult Education Association.

Other activities include; the growing of sweet bananas, vegetables, maize and coffee, animal husbandry, bee-keeping, quarrying, and sand digging and 'malwa' brewing.

The activities are carried out either on a collective basis or individually. The association helps the members to find the market for their products.

Two miles on Iganga-Tororo road, at a place called Busel, lies a piece of land. The land contains two acres of sweet bananas, five acres of coffee and two acres of maize with beans.

The land was loaned free of charge to the association by Mr. Y. Ayembe, also a member.

Twice a month, Mr. P. Mukasa, an agricultural assistant attached fulltime to the association, conducts some practical courses on how to grow various crops.

Mukaasa who is also in charge of agricultural inputs for the association helps the KAEA members to obtain seeds from Kibimba rice scheme and from the agricultural department.

After getting the new ideas, the members go back and grow their own crops.

Two rice farms at Nambale (70 acres) and at Namutamba near Busembatia were started and are being operated on this basis.

Another scheme, concerned with sweet banana growing and run by KAEA members has been started at Nabitende, about 10 miles from Iganga.

According to Ayembe, who is also the chairman KAEA Iganga branch, similar schemes will soon be opened in Bunya and Bukooli counties.

The KAEA Buwanume in Kamuli branch specialises in animal husbandry, malwa brewing and vegetable growing.

The branch chairman Mr. Kagena says the members collectively own 20 cows, 20 goats, 15 pigs and some chicken.

"We decided to organise the brewing of malwa in order to eliminate unnecessary competition," Kagena said. "The members decide on the price, and who should brew, and when."

"Some members have expressed a desire to grow rice and we are going to start up a rice scheme.

Rice growing has also spread on a big scale to Mbale and Tororo areas. And soon we will have all the pest infested swamps along the Naigombwa covered with rice fields

## IRON PRODUCTS FACTORY REPORTED REHABILITATED

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 9 Oct 82 p 44

[Article by Eva Lubwama]

[Text]

TWENTY years today since attaining Uhuru, Uganda, once the economic envy of her neighbours, has to grapple with the teething problem of readjusting herself from the economic ruins caused by eight years of military misrule.

Now, every effort has been turned to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country.

Uganda Baati Ltd, on Kibira Road in Kampala, is one of the many industrial units which were so badly affected by the economic mismanagement from 1971 to 1979.

Up to last year, the factory which manufactures corrugated iron sheets and sauce pans, was still at a stand-still. But with an injection of a 4 million US dollar loan from the International Development Agency (IDA), the factory has started to progress. It now boasts of a stockpile of 305 metric tonnes of finished corrugated iron sheets (mabaati) just awaiting customers.

By last year, the factory's production level stood at 1.1

percent but between then and now production has shot up to 33 per cent.

The General Manager of Uganda Baati, Mr Robert Kyamureesira-Rutaagi, reports that the factory recorded a lot of improvement in the past one year.

The factory now has about 180 employees and has not been affected by any redundancy.

To improve the workers' welfare, the factory has acquired a bus and a pickup for their transport. Some departmental heads have been provided with personal transport.

The galvanizing plant which had been neglected for eight years, has now been rehabilitated.

The factory, however, still faces some problems which affect its performance. These include the general economic and security problems. Due to the problem, the factory has been unable to start a night shift.

With the availability of foreign exchange for expansion,

the factory would be in a position to produce pressure cookers, stewpans and nails.

On the distribution of the factory's products, he noted that appointed agents have not been doing a good job. Very few of them have turned up at the factory to purchase the products for distribution within their areas.

He attributes this weakness to the type of agents who were appointed and the method which was used to do so. He believes that some incapable agents without financial backing and storage facilities were appointed.

Mr. Rutaagi revealed that in order to rectify the situation, he has already written to the Ministry of Industry and to the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (UNCCI) requesting them to review the appointment. He however, emphatically pointed out that the factory has no intention whatsoever to assume the role of distribution of their products.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION OF CATTLE TO BE REVIVED

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 8 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

ARTIFICIAL insemination programmes are to be revived throughout the country following the launching of the National Insemination Service yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Animal Resources and Fisheries Mr. Nathan Okello Okwakol at the Artificial Breeding Centre, Entebbe. At the same occasion, the Deputy Minister received artificial insemination equipment and materials donated by the European Economic Community (EEC).

The equipment and material included a liquid nitrogen plant with nitrogen containers, a semen freezer tank, field insemination kit-bags, fridges, a spirit weighing balance, ultra violet sterilizers, a standby generator (in case of power failure), as well as bicycles and motorcycles for field veterinary workers.

The Deputy Minister said the Government was investing heavily in livestock development. "the revival of the artificial insemination programme is a landmark in the country's efforts to get livestock started.

He disclosed that 4,000 high-breed heifers had been delivered, and that in the current financial year 30m/- had been earmarked for the purchase of more high-breed heifers to restock government farms:

Mr. D. Menichini a delegate of the Commission of European Communities (CEC) said that cooperation between the Artificial Breeding Centre (ABC), the Ministry of Animal Resources and CEC had been effective and diversified.

He revealed that studies in dairy development and fisheries rehabilitation and marketing were to commence soon.

CSO: 3400/209

TOBACCO PLANT TO START PROCESSING SOON

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 22 Oct 82 p 8

[Text] The National Tobacco Corporation, Kampala plant, will resume processing tobacco leaves next month.

This was said by the acting General Manager, Mr M. B. Mukibi, in an interview with "Uganda Times", yesterday.

Mr Mukibi said the corporation had stopped production because of low production by the farmers.

As the new season for harvesting tobacco leaves has started, he said the corporation would seriously resume its activities of cleaning and packing tobacco leaves.

He said the corporation would then be in position to export the surplus tobacco leaves.

Mr Mukibi noted that during the ousted military regime and the liberation war, the morale of the farmers were low. But with the recent increase in prices to tobacco farmers, production was expected to reach over 400,000 kg instead of only 30,000 kg produced during the past seasons. He added that the International Development Agency (I.D.A.) aid had been utilised to purchase the necessary inputs and chemicals for the farmers.

He stressed that the corporation was working hand in hand with farmers through the co-operative unions for the improvement of tobacco industry. The corporation, he said, had loaned equipment and chemicals to the farmers. And, in some cases, it had provided transport and made tobacco beds for them. "If this trend continues, we expect to produce a total of one million kilogrammes in the near future, he said.

Mr Mukibi said the immediate priority of the corporation would be to increase production to ensure that every shop in the country has cigarettes at reasonable price. Later, he added, the corporation would start processing leaves for pipe tobacco and cigars. This will be for both local consumption and export.

He said the most serious problem of the corporation was the dust coming from the Old Port Bell murrum road. This, he noted, made the cleaning process difficult and expensive.

However, he said, steps have been taken by the corporation to arrest the situation and the City Council has been called upon to improve the road to limit the dust.

CSO: 3400/210

UGANDA

BRIEFS

DEATH OF FORMER MINISTER--Dr Joshua Luyimbazi Zake, former Minister of Education, is dead. He died at Mulago Hospital, Kampala on Tuesday after a long illness. He was 61. Doctors said he was admitted two weeks ago suffering from cancer. [Excerpt] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 21 Oct 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/210

MOBUTU INTERVIEWED ON UPCOMING FRENCH-AFRICAN SUMMIT IN KINSHASA

Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Oct 82 p 6

[Report on interview with President Mobutu in his native village of Gbadolite by Jean-Claude Pomonti. Date not specified.]

[Text] Gbadolite--The Zairian capital is preparing to host at the beginning of October the ninth French-African summit conference, the most important pan-African meeting of the year. In addition to the 19 member states, which include France, Zaire has invited some 30 other delegations, and it is not impossible that the discussions outside the conference hall will contribute to solving the crisis that the OAU is undergoing. Its regular summit meeting could not be held this year, at the beginning of August in Tripoli, because of lack of a two-thirds quorum. It is likely that more African delegations will attend the Kinshasa summit, 8 and 9 October, than the Tripoli conference, which Zaire, along with a number of other French-speaking African states, refused to attend.

To President Mobutu, whom we met in his native village of Gbadolite, the diplomatic benefit could be particularly interesting, since Zaire is the only African state, other than Egypt, to have renewed, in July, diplomatic relations with Israel. President Mobutu, noting that the French-African summit falls within "the context of France's activity in the framework of North-South cooperation," affirmed that the Kinshasa conference will be "the most important summit conference on the continent this year following the failure at Tripoli." He added: "In Zaire, we are not using this as a reason to boast, because this is simply the way things happen."

It was not possible to achieve a quorum at Tripoli because more than a third of the OAU member states had refused admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (RASD) to the pan-African organization. Mr Mobutu gave his opinion, in this connection, that "this state, in quotation marks, calls itself Arab, but it is not a member of the Arab League, of which even the PLO is a member, and it has been imposed on us in fact to poison our existence." He said, however, that he had been prepared to send a delegation to Tripoli at the beginning of August.

"However, at the end of July, I was in Montreux and about to sign my delegation of powers when I heard on the radio that my brother and friend Qadhafi, during a banquet for President Machel, had said that the heads of state who did not attend the conference had been bought by the United States and, worse, that he had written proof of this. That was unacceptable. I refused to send a delegation to Tripoli." However, he intends to "honor his word" (his June 1981 vote at Nairobi in favor of the Tripoli summit) and go to a summit--"ordinary and not extraordinary," he stressed--in the Libyan capital. "I said I would go, RASD or not. But I will leave if the RASD is present," he said. Without saying so outright, he hopes that the exchanges of views during the French-African summit will culminate a series of meetings by African states in the past several weeks to achieve a consensus in favor of a pan-African summit before the end of the year. He emphasized: "It is a matter of political will. We should have an OAU."

He mentioned the added interest in the Kinshasa conference that the OAU crisis has aroused. President Dos Santos of Angola has announced he will come, Mr Mobutu thinks it possible that President Machel may do likewise. At any rate, the presence of, first of all, Tanzania--which will be represented at the ministerial level, as at the preceding Paris summit--and the participation as observers of several of the "front line" states charged by the OAU with negotiating a Namibian settlement, will provide an opportunity for exchange of views with the French-speaking states. These discussions will be followed by diplomats assigned to Kinshasa, among others, with "keen interest," as one of them put it. In the case of Namibia, the "front line" needs unanimous African support to back a solution which, whatever happens, will inevitably be a controversial compromise.

#### A "Historic" Handshake

Also, the conference should turn a new page in French-Chad relations with a "historic" handshake--in which there will also be a great deal of interest--between the French head of state and Hissein Habre. The latter, following the South's "rallying" to his cause, was invited by President Mobutu to visit Kinshasa 11 and 12 September, and he was given the appropriate honors for a head of state. Mr Mobutu, who was meeting him for the first time, was visibly impressed. He said: "Chad has a leader and a government of national unity. We are seeing the formation of new governing bodies. M. Hissein Habre has virtually the same ideas as I do."

Would it have been possible to do without the intervention, which was a considerable burden for Zaire, since it had a battalion there for 8 months as part of an inter-African peace force after the withdrawal from Chad of the Libyan expeditionary force in November 1981. In his reply, President Mobutu was careful not to criticize Paris' long support to Goukouni Oueddei. He explained: "Since the Libyan withdrawal, everything that has been done has enabled Chad, willingly or unwillingly, to progress." In other words, he is happy to see that Hissein Habre "wants good relations with France," and the Kinshasa French-African summit enables the turning of a new page in relations between Paris and Ndjamena.

Last--but not least--Mr Mitterrand's presence in Kinshasa will give new confidence to a regime which is not highly regarded in French socialist ranks and whose methods had been condemned in the Socialist Party electoral program prior to the May 1981 presidential election. Already, Mobutu had been the principal beneficiary from the Paris summit, whose "appeal" he had announced to the press. Those who still doubted that at this time Mr Mitterrand would visit Kinshasa were wrong.

This is a version of events which the individual himself quietly disputes: "My good relations with France do not date from the last African summit. I was the last head of state to be received by De Gaulle, on 27 March 1969, a month to the day before his resignation. Since then, I have never seen a French head of state do less than his predecessor in regard to my country. On the subject of Zaire's importance on the international scene, Pompidou said to me one day: "Helping Zaire is helping ourselves." Everyone is aware of my relations with Valery Giscard d'Estaing. As for the French Socialists, you must compare what they do with what they say. I will give you an example. Under Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Paris gave us 2,000 tons of wheat and we had to charter a Zairian ship to go and pick it up. Under Mitterrand, a French ship delivered the grain."

He was not very disturbed by the meeting in Rotterdam of the "People's Tribunal" (LE MONDE of 23 September): "I remind you of what De Gaulle said about this, that the tribunal has no legitimacy. They were raising a disturbance over nothing, in an effort to undermine the summit conference. It was brainwashing, pure and simple. I have never committed any crimes of that kind." In any case, in his irritation over this type of pressure--just as he condemned the criticisms by some American congressmen--he does not seem to be considering a pardon of the 13 parliament deputies sentenced 3 months ago to hard labor for having established a second political party.

He said: "They watch television, and their wives bring them food. I almost pardoned them in November, well before the trial, but they persisted. There may be a pardon one day, but not for the moment." His associates are surprised that people abroad are making a "special" case of these "13 common law convicts" in view of the "15,000" internees in Zaire.

Realizing that the circumstances were favorable, President Mobutu has invested a lot in this summit, and the bill will be high. In Kinshasa they talk about a cost of some 60 million zaires (or about as many francs, at the official rate), which is a considerable sacrifice for a state whose foreign debt has passed the limit of \$5.2 billion; whose financial recovery plan, drawn up by the IMF, was canceled in November 1981; and which, since March of this year, cannot continue to pay its debts because of lack of currency.

In anticipation of this celebration--the most important conference in Zaire since 1968--Kinshasa has spruced up. The streets on which the official cars will drive have been repaved, and their street lights put back into operation. The villas of the old OAU city, now 15 years old, which are reserved for the heads of state, have been restored and put under the management of a private company. N'Djili international airport, whose narrow parking area posed security problems, has been "reorganized," and equipped by the French with new spot-lights.

In the city, the renovation of the huge People's Palace--gift of the Chinese and the site of the conference--is underway, as is also the marble palace, the residence for distinguished guests, which Mitterrand will occupy. In order to transport the heads of delegation, the presidency car pool has been expanded by at least 15 Mercedes limousines. This time at the expense of the French taxpayer, Paris has invested several million francs in a light communications network for use by the delegations and the press. This precaution seems all the more necessary since not only has there not been a phone book in Zaire since 1971, but the telephone network is so unreliable that, even in Kinshasa, business people, high administrators and diplomatic missions have had to provide themselves with walkie-talkies. Certainly a more clever diplomat than a good manager, Mr Mobutu will not fail to use the occasion to polish his image. The "weariness of power"? It is evident that he does not comprehend it. He regards himself as the "peacemaker" and "unifier" of Zaire. At the present stage, his "resignation would not settle anything," he says, and he is absolutely not considering it. "We must let things work themselves out," he says. For him, the French-African summit in Kinshasa--which has a slightly anachronistic sound, at least to the nation-makers--must be a date to remember, and he is working to make it so.

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CSO: 3419/30

RTH PHASE TWO MUST BE IMPLEMENTED TO RETAIN WEATHER FORECAST CENTER

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Nov 82 p 4

[Text]

ZAMBIA stands to lose out the prestige of becoming the headquarters of a weather forecast centre in Southern Africa if she fails to implement phase two of the Regional Telecommunication Hub (RTH) project.

This was said in Lusaka yesterday by acting director of the meteorological department Mr Victor Simango, who said phase two of the K800,000 project was supposed to have started more than two years ago but nothing had happened.

He attributed the delay to the non-availability of resources. He had since written to the appropriate authorities to do something about it and was still waiting for a feedback.

Mr Simango warned that any further delay in starting this work would result in prices of equipment and other expenses to cost more than K1 million.

He said Zambia was chosen to be the RTH headquarters of the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) in 1979 to replace South Africa which had been suspended from the world body because of its racial policies.

CSO: 3400/257

ZINCOM SUBMITS RECOMMENDATIONS TO GOVERNMENT ON TAX REFORM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] Zambian businessmen have called for a major tax reform which includes revision of taxable rates to reduce inflation and boost economy.

"This is because the present taxation has become counter-productive while tax rates set by Parliament are distorted.

A spokesman for the Zambia Industrial and Commerce Association said in Lusaka yesterday the Zincom had submitted recommendations to the Government on the matter.

He said Zincom had been interested in tax reform and a report by its committee had taxation of business enterprises, indirect taxation and incentive taxation as the basis for the proposed reform.

"What is happening is that inflation is in practice altering the decision of the Government by pushing taxes up automatically and reducing the value of personal allowances.

"In view of this we believe that there is a case for indexing tax and allowances to the cost of living, as is done in many countries."

The spokesman said at present it was not the profits of business which being taxed but reserves as well. This was catastrophic for economic development.

He recommended that income tax rates should be fixed at 60 per cent. A concerted campaign should be made by the Department of Taxes to collect from self-employed individuals, and those in business.

He proposed the application of similar treatment to "lump-sum payment" from pension funds with flat rates of ten per cent.

On educational allowances he felt a substantial increase from the present K350 a child to at least K1,500 for those at a boarding school and K1,000 for one attending a day school.

Foreign dividends received by an individual resident in Zambia should be exempted from tax whereas foreign interest should be taxed at a flat rate of ten per cent.

The spokesman recommended a maximum rate of tax

on a dividend received from a Zambian company at 50 per cent.

He urged the Ministry of Finance and the Department of Taxes to examine with an open mind the effect of inflation on tax.

All capital equipment should be depreciated on a straight line basis over two years as was now the case with farm implements and he called for the introduction of stock relief as used in Britain from 1975 to 1980.

Under stock relief system, the enterprise could claim as a deduction from taxable income the increase of closing over opening stock, less 15 per cent of trading profit after capital allowances.

Profit from the sale of plant and equipment should no longer be taxable and companies once again be permitted to offset losses from one enterprise or "source" against profits on another.

CSO: 3400/257

RATES FOR INDIAN LOANS HIGHEST AMONG LENDER COUNTRIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Nov 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Indian loans have the highest rate among lender countries.

This is reflected in the financial report for the year ended December 31, 1981, which projects that Zambia will pay K28,734,602 interest on loans from various lenders between 1959 and the year 2030.

Loans from India carry eight per cent interest.

The report, which will form the base for the auditor-general's findings shows that India's interest rate is above that of the African Development Bank.

Italy, the World Bank, Yugoslavia and Britain whose rates range from 00.75 per cent to 7.5 per cent.

Japan and the Soviet Union stand at five per cent, while the United States and the European Economic Community are at two-and-one per cent, respectively.

There is no interest on loans from the Arab League, China, Denmark, France and the OPEC Special Fund.

Although India has the highest interest rate, the report shows that the bulk of interest will go to Britain K8,975,202; United States

K5,581,399; Japan K3,764,204; the World Bank K3,756,591 and Italy K1,151,000 during the 71-year period.

Romania will receive K497,531 followed by the African Development Bank K 429,600; Canada, K325,322; Iraq K309,525; Bulgaria K222,723 and the Soviet Union K204,617.

The Netherlands will receive over the same period K195,797; India K155,842; Yugoslavia K142,348; the Arab Bank of Development in Africa K123,794 and the European Economic Community K76,625.

CSP" 3400/257

ZAMBIA

MUNDIA WARNS GOVERNMENT WILL NOT TOLERATE GOODS SHORTAGES IN 1983

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The Government will not tolerate shortages of essential goods next year, Prime Minister Mundia warned in Lusaka yesterday.

He instructed Zimco to explain to the public the failures of some of its companies and the rise in prices of some of the goods and services.

"We will take strong exception to any disruption in the provision of essential goods. We will be unkind," he said when he met heads of parastatal organisations at his office.

He said 1983 being election year, it was crucial and that shortages of essentials would not be in the best interest of the elections.

At the meeting were managing director of NIEC Mr Alufeyo Hambayi, the director of contingency planning Mr Nedson Nyoni and the Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet for Finance Mr Francis Walusiku. They were present to emphasize the importance of the problem.

He noted that the economic situation would worsen next year. But ways and means would be found to provide the consumer goods.

He urged the officials to start planning now to ensure a smooth provision of cooking oil, bath and washing soap, salt, mealie meal and others.

CSO: 3400/257

BICKERING OVER MILINGO'S 'DETENTION' IN ROME PROLONGING HIS STAY

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 7 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

THE bickering over Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo's "detention" in Rome by the Catholic Community in Zambia is prolonging his stay at the Vatican.

This is reported in the latest issue of the National Mirror which says the archbishop has particularly appealed to the "Save Milingo" campaigners — suspended secretary of the lay apostolate for the Kabwe/Lusaka archdiocese Mr Peter Mutafungwa and chairman of the Christian action group Mr Simon Mwamba — to stop their activities.

He has dismissed reports that he was undergoing torture and said he was a happy man in Rome.

His only worry is that he does not know why he is still in Rome and for how long he will remain there.

"My keepers, the monks, are treating me well and with respect. The doctor sent by propaganda fide has found nothing wrong with me and has refused to carry out any further instructions. I am home sick and would like to be back home as soon as possible."

CSO: 3400/257

MANAGER SAYS GOVERNMENT SHOULD PROVIDE INPUTS FOR FOOD PROGRAM

Dev Khurana's Remarks

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 7 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

**THE Government should be firmly committed to providing agricultural inputs for the K400 million Operation Food Production Programme to succeed.**

Birla Group of Companies of India Overseas general manager Mr Dev Khurana made this call yesterday in Lusaka when he announced that the group would expand a 500-hectare model pilot farm planned at Solwezi to 6,000 hectares within ten years.

Mr Khurana was speaking on return from a two-and-a-half month field study of Solwezi and Chavuma State farms in North-Western province by a 14-man team sent by his group.

He said there was much enthusiasm from the Government for the ten-year programme, but success called for hard work and the right inputs.

The country could become the "granary" of Africa in ten years, but not without provision of necessities.

"The success of this project would depend on Government initiative and investment in critical inputs such as housing, land clearing equipment, irrigation projects, credit for equipment, fertiliser, seeds, livestock, storage and marketing facilities."

In the final study the Birla Group would make concrete recommendations for phased development of these necessities to ensure a practical investment plan.

Expansion of the farm at Solwezi would be done fast if money was easily available. There was ample water supply and this would reduce irrigation costs.

The farm would be a model of Integrated Rural Development, combining cereal and dairy farming, a seed farm, fishery, orchard, a workshop and dispensary, among other things.

Mr Khurana hoped that the State farm would take off earlier than the massive Zimco-Birla paper mill.

The study of the two farms was "the most intensive" so far undertaken on any State farm. The study team comprised geophysicists, hydrogeologists, agronomists, irrigation, horticulture, fisheries and livestock experts.

Mr Khurana said the speed with which the study was carried out was because of cooperation.

Kaunda, Nehru on Project Report

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Nov 82 pp 1, 5

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda last night said the delay in implementing the operation food programme was because the Government has been waiting for reliable reports upon which to base final action.

This cautious approach was necessary because the programme was a serious one which had to be based on reliable reports.

The President said this at State House when he received a project report for Solwezi State farm prepared by Tata Overseas Development Company of India.

He said many Zambians had been wondering at the lack of follow-up action since he announced the programme because they expected its implementation to follow shortly after the announcement.

He said India had been deliberately chosen to prepare the report because Zambia wanted to implement the concept of south/south cooperation.

While the country hated no other country, it was necessary to show the feasibility of south/south cooperation and lessen dependence on the north.

He said India had achieved major feats in feeding her large population and it was for that reason that the Zambian government decided to draw on that country's agricultural experience.

He said the Tata report brought joy as it was one of many others which he hoped would be implemented soon.

He thanked the company for being a reliable partner in major areas of Zambia's development.

Managing director of Tata Overseas Development Mr B. Nehru said the project report was prepared with the help of eight Hungarians who were leading experts on the set up of State farms.

The report covered farm land of 4,000 hectares which would produce 25,000 tonnes of crops and 25 million eggs.

The farm investment in the first year would be K2.5 million and would gradually grow to K19 million by the fourth year.

From the project's production, about 17 per cent of investment would be raised in the initial stages of development. This, Mr Nehru said, was quite economical.

CSO: 3400/257

FINLAND GRANTS FUNDS FOR AGRICULTURE, TRANSPORT, MINING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 nov 82 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA yesterday received a K34 million grant from the Finish government for the development of agriculture, the forestry industry, transportation, education, energy and mining.

Under the agreement Zambia would receive K10 million next year and the rest of the money would be paid out between 1984 and 1985.

Director-general for National Commission for Development Planning Dr Leonard Chivuno signed for Zambia and Mr Mauri Aggert, director of the department for international development cooperation in the Finish ministry of foreign affairs signed for his country.

Dr Chivuno thanked Finland for the help.

He said since grants were gifts the country did not have to spend sleepless nights thinking about where to find the foreign exchange to repay the money.

The K34 million grant

comes under a joint assistance programme between the two countries.

Mr Aggert said a third of the money provided for in the agreement would go towards the development of the forestry industry.

A unique feature of the deal was that for the first time Finland and the World Bank would jointly finance the development of the Kafubu saw mills complex.

Finland was involved in studies to determine the possibility of mining phosphates in Zambia and initial indications were that the country had abundant reserves.

Zambia was importing about K20 million worth of phosphates a year for use in her industries and local mining of the mineral would help serve foreign exchange.

Under the agreement Finish trucks and transformers would be delivered to Zambia.

The grant will be used to service commodity aid during the three-year period, Mr Aggert said.

CSO: 3400/257

## SIDA INCREASES AGRICULTURAL AID

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] Sweden has been commended for increasing aid to the Department of Agriculture to enable it to carry out the lima programme effectively.

Copperbelt Province agricultural officer Mr David Kajimo said K46,000 had been donated through Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) to buy inputs for contact farmers, low cost housing and payment of allowances.

Mr Kajimo announced this when he opened a three-day Masaiti Farm Institute lima workshop in Ndola Rural.

Under special lima training programmes conducted in collaboration with various district councils and agricultural officers the following ward officials were trained:

● Luanshya (126), Kalulushi (97), Chingola (175), Chililabombwe (69), Kitwe (200), Mufulira (200), Ndola (120) and Ndola Rural (167).

Last year K7,990 was allocated to the department

out of which K4,500 was for training contact farmers.

"Agriculture is assuming a more important status day by day unlike in the past when it was considered an inferior occupation."

The province had made commendable efforts in diversifying its agricultural production with the establishment of commercial schemes and farms such as the Mpongwe wheat scheme.

"Self-sufficiency in some of the food crops is within sight and the lima programme will be reviewed at the current workshop to modify approach."

So far three courses have been conducted at the institute for senior agricultural assistants and commodity demonstrators. Courses for contact farmers would be held later after the workshop.

CSO: 3400/257

NUMBER OF RETURNING EMIGRANTS REPORTED UP

MB131204 Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 7 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] A magistrate, a travel agent, printer, artisan or engineer...it almost reads like the "jobs wanted" classified section of a local newspaper.

But it is not. This is a cross-section of some of the emigrants who have decided to return to Zimbabwe, slowly but steadily reversing a trend that started around independence.

The September DIGEST OF STATISTICS shows that during the first eight months of last year there were 5,704 immigrants and 14,156 emigrants--a net loss of 8,452. During the same time this year there were 5,027 immigrants and 12,275 emigrants--a loss of 7,248.

These numbers, however, may not be all that accurate because they often fail to include returning residents and returning citizens, according to a Ministry of Home Affairs official. "One hears of the odd people who do come back, but it is hard to quantify. It is frightfully difficult to get numbers," he said.

But a SUNDAY MAIL check with immigration officials, employment consultants, and real estate companies shows that increasing numbers of people are coming back.

A combination of the cold in Europe, the high cost of domestic help, cultural shock, boredom, high unemployment in some Western countries and, for younger men fear of being drafted into the South African Army, has caused some to come back.

Said the Ministry of Home Affairs official: "It's the white African who goes from here who is most likely to feel lost and he is the one most likely to come back. Often he leaves family, relatives and friends behind and goes into a society where he does not know anyone."

Many of those who fled the country did so to escape the spreading war or because of uncertainty about a future in Zimbabwe with an avowed socialist, Robert Mugabe, in power.

Immigration officials said holders of Zimbabwe passports could stay out of the country as long as they like. But residents who stay out of the country for longer than seven years would be treated like new immigrants.

Officials said new immigrants wanting jobs would be accepted if they already had a job offer in the country; if they have professional or trade skills desperately needed by the country; and if there were no Zimbabweans with similar qualifications seeking the same job.

CSO: 3400/245

## MINISTRY PUBLICATION URGES CONTROL OF EXPATRIATES

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 4 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Lynda Loxton]

[Text]

THE importance of strict control over the recruitment and deployment of expatriates while Zimbabwe stepped up the training of local manpower is stressed in the latest issue of MISP, the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development journal.

The journal's editorial said: past discriminatory manpower training programmes and the post-independence emigration of skilled whites had resulted in a serious shortage of skills.

Like other developing countries, Zimbabwe therefore had to recruit foreign skills to help it in its development programmes.

"The question, however, was whether such recruitment was going to be as unbridled and anarchic as it became in many other African and Third World countries," said the editorial.

"Our study of the experiences of these countries has been one of the major factors which influenced the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development — and Government as a whole — to take a guarded and, hopefully, more scientific approach towards this question of foreign skills."

The editorial pointed out that the disadvantages

of uncontrolled "expatriatism" became obvious when one considered that some African countries had more expatriates in 1980 than they had had four years after independence.

### DISTORTED

"Because there has been no effective transfer of skills from the expatriates to the locals, expatriatism has become firmly institutionalised while the countries' manpower training and development efforts have taken an increasingly stunted and distorted pattern," it said.

Foreign recruitment should not be seen as a substitute for the training and development of Zimbabweans, but complementary to that effort.

Expatriates should be carefully selected "on the basis of their qualifications and experience to fulfil a well-defined need as well as transfer skills to Zimbabwean counterparts in the course of their contracts".

"For this reason, the Government has had to control all recruitment of foreign personnel and, in the light of experience gained so far, intends to tighten it further," said the editorial.

The proposed new Manpower Planning and Development Bill would "en-

sure that Zimbabwe does not become a playground of 'expatriatism' and an unemployment relief agency for personnel from the developed countries".

Several articles in the journal underlined Zimbabwe's current need for skilled manpower, although one claimed this was partly due to the fragmentation of trades in some industries so that a part of a skilled journeyman's trade is done by a lower wage earner.

In a detailed analysis of the role of expatriates in economic development, Mr Nelson Moyo and Dr Daniel Ncube of the University of Zimbabwe's Economics Department, said that developing countries often had little choice but to recruit expatriates as they were often linked to aid packages.

Poor countries found it hard to refuse aid packages that included long-term, low-interest loans and technical assistance for development schemes.

But this inevitably led to the recruitment of "establishment people" and discriminated against the large number of independent expatriates with no ties with officialdom who were often more sympathetic to the aspirations of developing countries.

Although expatriates liked to see themselves as

unbiased and objective technocrats, they "can and do exert a powerful influence on the course of development in Third World countries", said the economists.

"Because of their background and connections, they can consciously or unconsciously work to block certain development paths and options which a developing country may wish to pursue. Their underlying ideological biases are often concealed behind a veil of technical and 'scientific' analysis."

There was little evidence that expatriates trained local people as developing countries usually did not set any targets for them.

#### ESCAPE

The economists said most expatriates regarded jobs in the Third World as "an opportunity for travel and probably an escape

from a boring job at home". Many had lost interest in training overseas and "want to remain in their jobs for as long as possible, shifting around from one developing country to another".

They also said that expatriates tended to have a capitalist outlook and, in the private sector, were "the custodians of the global interests of monopoly capital".

It was therefore important that Zimbabwe, having chosen the path of socialist transformation, should monitor the positions filled by expatriate staff, introduce training programmes to make Zimbabwe self-reliant in its manpower requirements, ensure that expatriates did pass on their skills to locals and ensure that expatriates recruited were "committed to the fulfilment of the goals and objectives of the country".

CSO: 3400/258

MANGENA URGES UNITY IN SA FREEDOM FIGHT

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 82 p 9

[Article by Mike Overmeyer]

[Text]

**BLACK** South Africans will create an open and non-racial society based on equality when they gain their freedom through armed struggle, says the chairman of the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania.

Cde Mosibudi Mangena said in an interview with the Herald in Harare this week that before this happened, the blacks had to fight to overthrow apartheid, racial domination and colonial rule as a united vanguard liberation movement.

South Africa was being held in bondage by a colonial settler community represented by whites, some of whom were still working to maintain the system of apartheid oppression.

**'ONLY BLACKS'**

While this system remained, only the oppressed blacks could lead the fight for equal rights.

To achieve an end to all forms of racist rule in South Africa, all the liberation movements — the ANC, PAC and BCM — should negotiate unity based on a minimum programme of action, Cde Mangena said.

"We hope that by the time we get our independence in Azania, we will have managed to

create a united front of the major groups in the liberation movement.

"This will also safeguard our country from any strife or struggles after independence."

**MULTI-PARTY**

While his movement preferred the idea of a united front, it would support an agreed multi-party system in South Africa after independence.

BCM, he said, arose out of conditions within South Africa after the banning of the ANC and PAC in the early 1960s.

After the ANC and PAC were banned there was no open political voice — a political lull set in.

"Our organisation arose on its own in the vacuum that existed and because we were born almost totally independent of the others, we developed our own ideology and principles," said Cde Mangena.

All the liberation movements were in agreement on their opposition to apartheid's racist oppression — it had to be fought and its capitalism abolished.

"But we believe that at this stage whites in South Africa should not join the forefront of our struggle.

"Our movement has been attacked as racist because of this, but our attackers do not challenge women's liberation groups

who rally together without men to discuss women's oppression.

#### SYSTEM

"Just as it is a case of those women not being opposed to men but to their oppression, so we are not against whites but against the system of white dominance and oppression of which we are the victims because of our colour.

"Similarly, we do not think people can say that workers should fight side-by-side with their bosses to overcome their exploitation.

"This is why we call on all blacks — Coloureds, Indians and Africans — in Azania to unite and form one front in the fight against racial oppression," said Cde Mangena.

One of the tragedies that had befallen his movement was that after having struggled inside South Africa until its banning, it was now not being recognised in exile.

"Some people are saying we don't mean much because we have not been armed," he said. But all people who had contributed to the struggle against apartheid should be appreciated.

Cde Mangena started his political career in 1968 as a member of the South African Students' Organisation (Saso), which had broken away from the white-dominated student body, Nusaa.

#### LEFT VARSITY

He was forced to leave university in 1971, but became leader of Saso's Pretoria branch a year later.

In September 1972 he became national organiser of the Black People's Convention (BPC), which was banned together with several other black consciousness organisations five years later.

In June 1973 Cde Mangena was arrested for allegedly recruiting people to join the armed struggle and was sentenced to five years on Robben Island.

Soon after his release in 1977, he was banned and restricted to the small northern Transvaal town of Potgietersrus for five years.

But in August last year he escaped to Botswana to join the exiled ranks of BCM and was later elected chairman.

#### LATECOMER

His biggest problem he said, was that his movement was a late-comer to exile politics.

"The world is fixed on the two-movement tradition in exile Azanian politics and the OAU is pushing at the same time for one liberation movement per country.

"It will be difficult for the BCM to change this tradition.

"But we are committed to waging armed struggle and the evolving of a genuine and principled unity among our people through the liberation movements. We have had discussions on the need for this unity with other movements."

CSO: 3400/258

## SHORTAGES HAMPER TOKWE RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 82 p 11

[Text]

**LAND** preparation and seed planting in the Tokwe resettlement area about 60 km south-east of here is being hampered by a serious shortage

of draught animals and lack of money for hiring tractors.

According to settlers in the Tokwe scheme, these constraints have forced many of them to leave, or to restrict their farming operations.

"Most of us here are very poor and have no cattle, so we are not ploughing as much as we would like," a settler, Mr Patrick Mudhari, said.

"We depend on borrowing cattle from those who have them, but these are not enough and you find that five or six families depend on one span of cattle to plough their fields."

A tractor costs \$25 to plough one acre and most of the people could not afford this fee, he added.

The Tokwe resettlement area consists of 42 farms covering more than 71 000 ha. It is bounded in the east by the Ngexi River and Chilimansi communal land; to the west by the Tokwe River and the Shurugwi communal land; to the south by the Tokwe purchase area and

to the north by commercial farms.

The northern part of the resettlement area is 30 km from Lalapanzi while the southern part is about 30 km from Mashava.

A total of 980 families from the Chilimansi and Shurugwi communal lands have been resettled in the area.

"The resettlement programme which started last year in June is now over. The people who are now moving in are taking the places of those who have left," a field orderly, Mr Isaac Mazorodze, said.

"However, there are two farms which are empty and which will be used by a co-operative."

The people are settled in 38 villages and each family has been allocated 12 acres for ploughing, one acre for housing and another acre for gardening.

The land is more suited to grazing than to cash crops but, with only about a fifth of the people owning cattle, most of them are depending on growing maize and groundnuts.

Apart from the shortage of cattle and the lack of money for tractor fees the settlers are faced with the problem of crops being destroyed by wild animals.

"Wild pigs and hippos come and eat our crops," said Mr Mudhari. "Communal farmers in the surrounding areas let their cattle into our area and, as a result, most of our crops have been destroyed."

Water is not a problem to the settlers as each village has a borehole. Drinking water for livestock was a problem before, but this had been eased by the recent rains, Mr Mazorodze said.

Four schools are being built at Inyagari North, Oregon, Farquar and Chiltern with help from the Midlands Provincial Authority.

Foundations for the schools have already been laid and building has started. The parents are demolishing old tobacco barns to get bricks to build the schools.

The schools are expected to open early next

year, and eight schools are planned for the area.

There is only one clinic, at Inyagari North for the whole area and some settlers have to walk up to 20 km to get treatment.

"We treat people in the immediate surrounding area of the clinic and those from elsewhere who are seriously ill," Mr Mazorodze said. "Village health assistants come to this clinic to get medicine to treat those not so seriously ill in their village."

The rural council gravel road from Iron Mine Hill to Mashava runs through the centre of the Tokwe resettlement area but only one bus goes through the area daily causing supplies to arrive late.

Only three shops exist in the area and these have limited supplies.

However, two rural service centres are planned for the area and these have already been pegged, and three mills are now operating at Falk Road, Gwaza, and Rio but people have to walk up to 20 km to get to these centres.—Ziana.

## COOPERATIVE UNIONS SYSTEM CRITICIZED

Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Oct 82 p 16

[Article by Chemist Mafuba]

[Text]

**OPERATIONS** of co-operative unions have been described by a Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union official as "mind-boggling, to say the least".

There are high hopes that the restructuring of the Department of Co-operative Development by the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development would go a long way towards removing some of the pinpricks.

And the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Dr Swithun Mombeshora, was alleged to have been misinformed by the Agricultural Finance Corporation that the supply of fertiliser to the small-scale farmers was not the responsibility of co-operatives.

Last week he told Chess farmers that fertiliser suppliers were responsible for meeting their needs.

That is wrong, according to the information given by the ZNFU official who himself spent 12 years as an official of Devure Co-operative Union in Gutu, Masvingo Province.

In fact, small-scale farmers have always been eligible to join a co-operative and entitled to have their inputs and produce marketed through the union.

The situation became much more forceful when co-operative operations were linked to district

councils' affairs. This was so because a purchase area could forgo the formation of a rural council and opt to join the neighbouring district council.

And by virtue of being able to join a co-operative, coupled with the fact that co-operative operations were now linked to district councils, small-scale farmers could and are getting inputs or marketing produce through co-operatives.

Speaking on behalf of 780 Gutu small-scale farmers, the official, who would not be named, said many co-operative members had not yet received this year's orders and several had quit the union "because of poor services".

The biggest bone of contention was that their produce was being sold in groups, and it was difficult to say what an individual's rating in terms of grades was.

"Each farmer was anxious to know his grade," said the spokesman. "But this was not possible under the marketing arrangement with co-operatives."

"This directive became operative in 1969 and since then people have been resigning."

"It was also the case that a lorry full of bags from different farmers would have only the bags on top graded and that would determine the grade for the whole load."

Farmers who had left a co-operative to join the Grain Marketing Board were faced with new problems in that some of them

could not afford to deliver the required minimum of 26 bags.

Since they were card holders, but could not market their produce because of this, they were forced to find someone with a card and in a similar predicament.

The two would then market their produce together, but problems regarding whose bags attained the highest grade surfaced again. The situation was far more critical in terms of sharing bonuses.

The official was aware that only last week some co-operative members were looking for seed to buy. However, they had been told that the first preference was being given to farmers with AFC loans, and the majority of these were in the communal areas.

And to the small-scale farmers' dismay, self-reliance groups, which the Minister of Lands, Cde Moven Mahachi, has said they must be registered with the Co-operative Department, were being given similar treatment to AFC loan holders, though as individuals they were not even members of co-operatives.

He ascribed this to the fact that as a group, savings clubs were buying in bulk, and thus did not have to bother co-operative officials dealing with individual accounts, mostly of small-scale farmers who could afford to do without AFC loans.

The much discriminated against small-scale farmer now had only one choice: either buy from local businessmen, who at any rate parcel out 50 kg of seed for the convenience of communal farmers who could not afford the whole bag, or buy from the nearest town and meet transport costs, which can be hefty.

"People want co-operatives to order seed and fertiliser in June," said the official. "But the practice has been to wait for the onset of the rains and start ordering. Only last Thursday people with stop orders were being asked to take their deliveries, otherwise they would have to wait for the next delivery if they delayed."

"One reason that had been advanced by co-operatives had been that the AFC was taking a long time to approve loan applicants, forcing co-operatives to place orders late."

Farmers, he said, had been complaining that there was no point in delivering fertiliser in January, as had happened during the past season.

"We hope that since the Government is training people to run co-operatives, there will be a change."

"Co-operatives should take a close look at these problems which are forcing both small scale and communal farmers to leave the movement."

The Department of Co-operatives was not available for comment.

ARDA PLANS TO FEED NATION REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 27 Oct 82 p 11

[Article by Sheila White]

[Text]

**A HUGE expansion programme for the production of rice and wheat is planned by the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority (ARDA).**

The authority's agricultural operations controller, Cde Shakespeare M'Shonga, said in an interview that consolidation and expansion programmes would this year ensure a healthy trading profit to offset last year's operating loss of \$685 000.

"We have turned the corner and intend expanding our rice production from the present 500 000 kg to one million next year," Cde M'Shonga said.

ARDA was now in the process of ordering driers, dehullers and polishing machines for the enlarged rice crop which will be grown on Tsholotsho Estate in Matabeleland North.

In spite of an increased consumption from six million kilograms of rice last year to 10 million this year, the crop was not yet

being grown on a commercial scale in Zimbabwe, he added.

"It is becoming increasingly popular as a basic foodstuff which increased wages have put within the reach of far more people.

"At Tsholotsho we have 567 ha under cotton, maize, wheat and rice. Opening up new land will give us 2 000 ha eventually on which we plan to greatly increase rice production to alleviate present shortages and save foreign exchange on importing the cereal," Cde M'Shonga said.

Rice had also been grown successfully on Nqwezi Estate in Matabeleland South.

As the demand for bread continued to rise Zimbabwe was faced with a 65 000-tonne wheat shortage this year which the authority hoped to help ease with the production of 19 million kg.

Already the largest supplier of sugar beans in this country, the authority now planned a soya bean crop at Fairacres Estate in the Midlands where 250 ha were already under maize and wheat production.

Sunflowers will also be grown on Antelope Estate in Matabeleland South where 635 ha are already under cotton, maize and wheat cultivation.

"Both the new soya (cor) estates together with certain responsibilities of the Sabi Limpopo Authority were transferred to ARDA at the beginning of this year.

Tlicor was established in 1968 to create growth points in undeveloped rural areas by setting up commercial concerns and new towns which would provide jobs and stem the flow of rural residents to cities.

At Sanyati in Mashonaland West, 400 000 kilograms of groundnuts were produced last year and it is planned to increase this crop.

"It is interesting to note that we are the largest producers of cotton, sunnyside estates in Matabeleland and Fairacres in the only producers of sisal and robusta coffee in Zimbabwe," Cde M'Shonga said.

Problems were being experienced within the tea industry where field and factory costs had increased well beyond increases in selling prices due to a depressed world market.

ARDA was carefully watching "tumbling" prices for robusta coffee too with some alarm, he added.

The former Tribal Trust Land Development Corporation Limited (Til-

Recently acquired are the Inyamazura and Sunnyside estates in Matabeleland and Fairacres in the Midlands.

Nothing is left to chance when the authority embarks on a new irrigation project. Intensive investigations are undertaken into existing resources and growth potential.

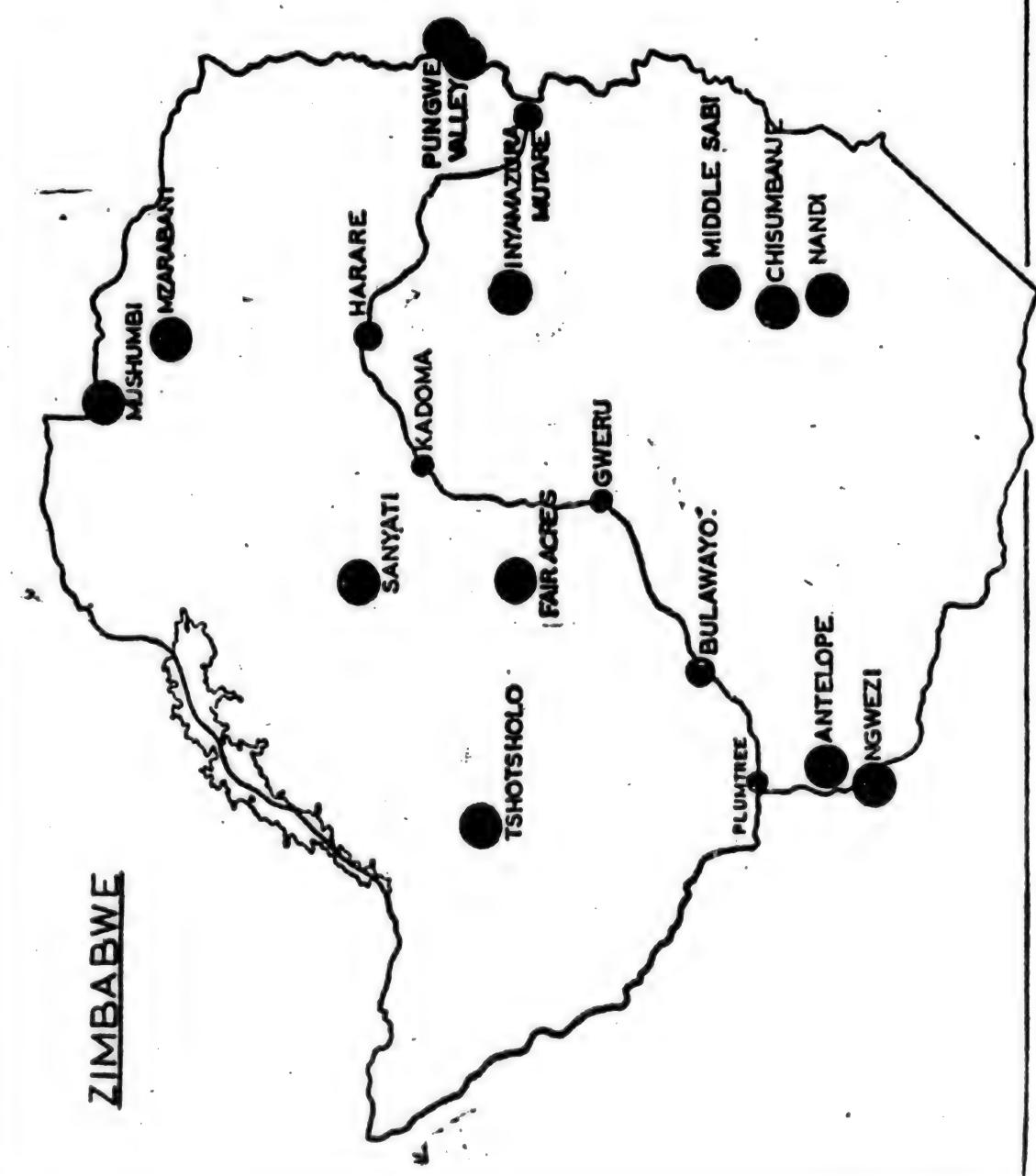
Project reports detail weather and soil conditions, development costs and related information before the phasing in of various activities begins.

These included clearing the land, the installation of irrigation schemes, road building and the importation of equipment.

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INVOLVEMENT  
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"At every stage the local people living in the area are consulted. They are offered the option of moving from dry-land farming to a plot on our resettlement irrigation scheme," Cde M'Shonga said.

Plots ranged in size from three to 10 ha each.

ARDA then provided all the input services necessary to ensure that the settler farmers planted, harvested and sold a good cash crop.

"But they get nothing free. They pay for the water they use, the use of tractors or other machinery, their fertilisers, herbicides and other chemicals.

"All ARDA guarantees is that these services will be available for the farmers.

"These settlers derive good incomes if they in-

ject some effort into their farming activities. Some are making \$10 000 a year from their double crops of winter wheat and summer cotton," Cde M'Shonga said.

There were "cores" estates" which were the main farms with a manager and many skilled people.

These "cores" were worked as wholly commercial farming units which provided employment. There were 3 286 permanent employees on these State farms together with some 12 000 seasonal workers. Settler farming units numbered 724 on six estates.

Once the productive unit was in full swing, entrepreneurs quickly moved into the area to set up shops or small businesses. It was at this stage that ARDA considered planning

a growth point to provide schools, clinics, recreational and commercial amenities.

He cited Sanyati as a prime example of a growth point which in 1977 grew out of bush country.

"Today it is home for 5 000 people and growing fast," he said.

Growth points are in the process of being built at Mapisa around the productive unit of Antelope estate, at Ngwezi, Tsholotsho, Mushambi and Mzarabani in the Zambezi Valley, Middle Sabi and Chisumbanje in Manicaland.

On last year's unfavourable trading results, he said the losses incurred on some of the authority's estates had been caused by various factors.

Sanyati had recorded a loss of \$135 331 as against

a budgeted profit of \$116 660 which had caused serious concern to management.

This had been caused by a breakdown of old irrigation pumps which had now been replaced.

A serious shortage of labour to pick cotton which had resulted in the army being called in to help had been partly responsible for Antelope estate's loss of \$146 178.

"Added to this hail destroyed 50 percent of the wheat crop which is one of the occupational hazards of farming," he said.

Confident that ARDA's initial teething troubles were now over, Cde M'Shonga forecast that the maturing estates would increase productivity followed by profitability in the future.

## ILO TRAINING PLEDGED FOR LOCAL UNIONS

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 82 p 4

[Text]

THE International Labour Organisation is prepared to help Zimbabwe train trade union instructors to develop a strong movement in the country, an official of the ILO, Mr Heinz Gottschalk, said yesterday.

In an interview with the Herald in Harare where he is attending a three-day workshop for trade union instructors which ends today, Mr Gottschalk, the programme manager of the ILO training centre, said: "Zimbabwe needs many trained instructors and we will do all we can to help.

"We train trade union instructors so that they in turn could train their fellow trade unionists. The present workshop we are holding is on the training methodology for the instructors."

Trade unionists were trained at the ILO centre in Turin, Italy, under a four-year programme sponsored by the Norwegian Development Agency and the ILO Trade Union Federation. The participants were selected by their respective trade union national bodies from

countries in Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean and Asia.

"About 120 trade union instructors have been trained in Africa since 1978. Most of them have benefited from the 12-week courses and they are highly recommended in most parts of the world. Trade unionists should not only teach their members about their rights, but should also teach them about their responsibilities," he said.

The curriculum included workers' organisations, establishing course objectives for workers' education programmes, developing educational systems for workers, instructional methodology, preparation and utilisation of instructional aids and evaluation and validation.

"The aim of these courses is to help trade union educators strengthen, improve and develop their capacity and skills to promote trade unionism," said Mr Gottschalk.

At the end of the courses, participants should understand the

role, purpose and structure of trade union education; understand the learning process for workers; be able to establish and develop course objectives; be able to plan a course, lessons, and understand curriculum development criteria, have knowledge of, and practical experience of a range of teaching methods; use various audio-visual communication aids effectively; be able to develop appropriate course materials and exercises; and understand and develop methods of evaluation.

"Trade unions should be part and parcel of society and should not run parallel to government policies. While it is important for the movements to formulate their own policies, they should co-operate with their governments for the welfare of their countries," he said.

The workshop being held in Harare is attended by representatives from Uganda, Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe.

CSO: 3400/258

MINERS AGREE TO QUIT...FOR CASH

Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text]

MORE than half the workforce at the Bikita Mine near Masvingo have voluntarily resigned with cash gratuities as part of a move to keep operations afloat.

In common with practically every other mine in Zimbabwe, Bikita's financial resources have been severely affected by the world recession.

Of 300 employees, 164 have resigned, said a spokesman for the mine's owners, Bikita Minerals.

"We were loath to resort to retrenchment and after consultation with the workers' committee a voluntary approach was adopted," he said.

"It became known that a number of employees were prepared to resign and the company agreed to pay a gratuity in cash to those who voluntarily wished to terminate their employment with us."

The only other alternative, he added, would have been compulsory retrenchment as the only means of keeping the mine going. Bikita already has a stockpile sufficient for two years' sales.

"We have been left with considerably more personnel than we require now, or in the foreseeable future, but we are doing our very best to carry on and thus ensure the continued employment of these people," said the spokesman.

Turnover for 1982 had been projected at more than \$3 million. However, production to date has indicated that less than half the target will be achieved.

The mine, a major producer of lithium ore — used in television tubes and ovenware — has a life-span of 40 years at current rates of extraction.

Bikita Minerals' shareholders include Selection Trust, a subsidiary of British Petroleum, the US mining group, Amax, and the American Potash and Chemical Corporation.

It was acquired in 1954 but, the spokesman added, the company has only declared one dividend since then.

CSO: 3400/258

## CONSTRUCTION OF HWANGE POWER STATION DISPLEASES ZAMBIA

Harare THE HERALD 5 Nov 82 p 11

[Article by Gibby Mukelabai]

[Text] Zambia's apparent displeasure at Zimbabwe building its own multi-million dollar thermal power station at Hwange raises interesting questions on how far self-interest can be applied to matters of regional co-operation.

According to reports from Lusaka, a top Zambian official has warned the two countries against "setting up independent power stations as the move might adversely affect the smooth running of the SADCC".

The remarks, by Mr Abel Mkandawire, chief executive of the Energy Council of Zambia and a former general manager of the Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation, were prompted by reports that Zimbabwe is working on measures to develop its own power schemes in a bid to end its chronic dependence on its northern neighbour for energy.

### Developing

At present Zimbabwe is developing Phase 2 of the Hwange thermal project, which will reduce reliance on Zambian electricity supplies, which now account for 40 percent of Zimbabwe's consumption at a monthly cost of about \$3 million.

Mr Mkandawire feels that if there is to be "any meaningful development within SADCC, member countries should discuss all future development together, including solution that would benefit the whole group".

There was much more power from Zambia available to be supplied to Zimbabwe "which, by all standards, is very cheap". He argued that the unit cost of power from the new sources Zimbabwe was developing would be much higher than that bought from Zambia.

Obviously Zambia strongly feels that it has developed sufficient hydro-electric infra-structure to take care of the present and future needs of its historical and political "half-brother" and that it would be a sheer waste of scarce resources for Zimbabwe to embark on an expensive energy development programme of its own.

## Legacy

Apart from the Kariba power project which the two states share as a legacy of the defunct Federation under the jointly-owned Central African Power Corporation, Zambia spent a fortune developing the Kariba North Bank power station.

It also built the multi-million kwacha Kafue hydro-electric scheme about 100 km from Kariba and expanded the Victoria Falls power plant.

Zambia's extensive investment in energy resources was necessitated by the regional instability of the time and the political realities of Rhodesia's UDI.

Zambia feared that Rhodesia might seize the Kariba plant and strangle her economically, or make impossible political demands at a time when President Kaunda closed the border between the two countries and threw Zambia's weight behind the liberation struggle.

The three power schemes, supplemented by several others inside the country, have made Zambia more than self-sufficient in hydro-electric power, with an unlimited potential for export to neighbouring countries.

Unfortunately for Zambia, the geographical and economic realities of the region dictate that it can only look to Zimbabwe as a potential client for its apparently over-developed energy sources.

Now, when that slender but highly lucrative export source is threatened at a time when it is going through its worst economic crisis since independence, Zambia feels justified in complaining to its umbilical brother state and has done so by raising the all-important but controversial question of the merits of the SADCC.

What Zambia is asking is whether in fact there is a need for a fourth giant power station within a 150 km radius in Hwange when it can easily continue to meet the energy needs of Zimbabwe, albeit at great cost to her neighbour.

In effect, Zambia may be cautioning Zimbabwe indirectly that full development of the Hwange thermal station and the subsequent self-sufficiency in power needs, would make it an unfair trading partner.

The logic behind the contention could be that for a long time to come Zimbabwe will be the granary of the SADCC and many other African countries. With its strong commercial and industrial base, it will also no doubt become the strongest SADCC member and the hub of the region.

On the other hand Zambia will continue to import food, especially maize, from Zimbabwe for some time to come. So far this year, observers estimate, Lusaka must have spent at least \$30 million on maize imports from Zimbabwe and another hefty order is in the pipeline.

As it is electricity which is the only credible Zambian export to Zimbabwe, Zambia feels that as an article of faith and a reasonable business proposition, the two countries should maintain the status quo.

SADCC, the East and Central African Preferential Trade Area and the Economic Commission for Africa are all aimed at developing and encouraging intra-African trade.

Though still in its infancy, the SADCC has prepared the ground for what could be the strongest and most viable common market to appear on the continent as well as the best example of African maturity and solidarity in the face of a hostile outside world and the ever-present threat from apartheid South Africa.

#### NECESSITY

The question is: how far can regional and bilateral co-operation affect matters of economic necessity to a member state of a regional grouping? Can the grouping as a whole or one member dictate to the other about how best to govern its economy?

Can one member in effect tell another: "Don't eat now. Wait until we are both hungry." Or "grow the wheat but do not build bakeries. We shall buy the wheat from you, bake the bread here and sell it to you".

It is a fact that Zimbabwe, under UDI, missed almost 15 years of structural development. Though industrially and agriculturally strong, it is still to establish a comprehensive rural infrastructure and embark on long-term economic ventures requiring massive international aid.

Hwange power station is one of these foreign-funded schemes urgently needed to repair years of rural neglect. If completed the power station will not

only save Zimbabwe badly needed foreign exchange in power imports from Zambia, but it will give it a strategic investment Zimbabweans can call their own — free from the fragile and often whimsical niceties of a bilateral agreement.

As proved before, these agreements depend on the political stability of a neighbouring state. More often than not bilateral co-operation is governed by the ideological preference of the government in power. The failure of the East African Community was one such classic example.

In the case of Hwange, Zimbabwe is embarking on a carefully considered national project it views as vital to its overall development strategy and over which regional or bilateral needs have no control. Or have they?

Ironically, just now Zimbabwe is in a difficult position similar to Zambia's. The current controversy over Botswana clothing imports is a case in point. After tolerating the imports for some time, the Government, under pressure from local manufacturers, recently banned them.

The action seemed justified in that Zimbabwe could not tolerate a situation where unpatriotic former Rhodesians crossed the border to set up clothing factories in Francistown and used the unpalatable duty-free zone of the rand to cripple a struggling Zimbabwean industry.

There was even a sneaking suspicion that some of these "Botswana-made" fabrics were in fact imports from the Far East which found their way into Botswana through South Africa. A ban, therefore, seemed long overdue.

But however well-meaning the action, someone in Zimbabwe jumped the gun. A Botswana government delegation soon after flew into Harare and after discussions the ban was promptly lifted. Now the two countries have agreed on a quota system of imports.

#### SEMINAR

Later this month the SADCC will hold a seminar in Harare to focus attention on the problems of energy development in Southern Africa.

Organised by the Beijer Institute of Sweden in conjunction with the Swedish International Development Agency, the seminar could not have come at a more appropriate time.

It will be interesting to see if the conference will find some of the answers to the dilemma of who determines what is best for whom in regional co-operation. Certainly Zimbabwe and Zambia will find the seminar a conducive atmosphere for a frank discussion on matters of mutual interest.

## BRIEFS

**FIRST TRADE SURPLUS**--Gold sales of \$34 million and a cut in imports helped Zimbabwe show a \$13,6m trade surplus in June--the first this year. According to the September issue of the Monthly Digest of Statistics, this surplus has done little to help the overall visible trade figures for the first half of the year, which dipped \$107m into the red compared with a \$11,7m deficit during the same period last year. The gold sales in June were the first since December last year, when gold worth \$15,3m was sold. Imports declined from \$97m in May to \$79,4m in June. Half-yearly total \$535,7m (compared with \$476,8m last year. Total exports increased from \$58m in May to \$93m in June, bringing the total to \$429,7m, compared with \$465,1m. Tobacco, although continuing to lead the export field at \$53,6m for the first six months, dropped in June to exports worth \$3,5m (\$4,3m in May, \$11,9m in April). Chrome increased to over \$7m. Half-yearly total \$47,2m. Asbestos dropped to just over \$4m in April, slipped further in May, but rallied in June to \$4,6m. Maize jumped about \$5m to \$8,7m in June. Half-yearly total \$26,2m. Raw sugar half-yearly total \$27,3m. Nickel sales fell by just over \$3m to \$3,3m in June, bringing the total for the first half of 1982 to just over \$30m. On the import side, the nation's petrol bill dropped from \$15,9m in May to \$8,2m in June and at \$79,6m for the half-year, this was the dearest item on the import bill. [Text] [Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 4 Nov 82 p 1]

**UNION TRAINING CENTRE PLANNED**--Zimbabwe's first trade union training centre will be built in Seke, south of Harare, the president of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Cde Alfred Makwarimba, has said. He told the Herald on Tuesday that it would be built with funds and material from the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation and other international organisations. "Work will start soon after the Yugoslavs finish building a similar centre in Mozambique. After the materials arrive in Zimbabwe, we hope that the buildings will be completed within three months. The centre, which will also be used for labour conferences and meetings, will accommodate 72 students. This college will be of great assistance as a focal educational point for workers. They will benefit since some of them did not have the chance to acquire basic education." He said the education of workers was one of the main tasks facing the labour movement in this country. "It plays an important role in the development and raising of the consciousness of the workers." The training centre was necessary "at this stage when ZCTU has launched a massive

"education programme" for the workers to understand labour problems, Government legislation, industrial relations and social and cultural problems. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Nov 82 p 3]

MAIZE YIELD--Communal and small-scale farmers delivered the second-highest maize crop on record during the past drought season, the acting chairman of the Commercial Grain Producers' Association, Mr Bud Whitaker, has told the Commercial Farmers' Union council. He said there were indications that the total crop intake could top 1,5 million tonnes, reports The Farmer magazine. Maize stock levels stand at 1,8 million tonnes and the projected end of year (March 31, 1983) figure is 1,13 million tonnes. Mr Whitaker added: "It should, however, be noted that local sales are running at record level of about 85 000 tonnes a month." Maize producers, he said, should consider planting alternative crops to avoid unnecessary maize build-ups which could cause problems. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Nov 82 p 4]

CO-OPS HAMPERED--The formation of transport co-operatives has been hampered by the lack of availability of vehicles in the country, the Deputy Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Cde Nelson Mawema, said yesterday. He told the Herald that only one co-operative for a passenger transport service had been formed since the Government made its call for a combined effort in the transport sector. He said limited foreign exchange made it almost impossible for both passenger and goods transport co-operatives to obtain vehicles. There were also no funds available for interested people to start up the co-operatives. Cde Mawema said goods transport co-operatives would particularly assist the people in the communal areas who did not have access to markets because of lack of transport. Cde Mawema said because many people showed interest in forming co-operatives, the various ministries involved would consider setting aside funds to help their formation. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Nov 82 p 1]

MOZAMBIQUE REFUGEES--Bulawayo--More refugees from Mozambique were yesterday reported to be crossing into the south-eastern corner of Zimbabwe, near Sango. The District Administrator for Chiredzi, Cde Godfrey Gonese, said refugees were reported to have set up a camp at Malapati, in the Sengwe communal land, near Sango. He said their numbers were as yet unknown and that he would accompany the Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism, Cde Albert Taderera, on a visit to the area on Saturday. On the refugees at Chibwedziwa, about 70 km south-east of Chiredzi, Cde Gonese said the situation was confused. "I have today received information that the refugees are asking to be sent back to Mozambique," Cde Gonese said. There were about 2 000 refugees in the camp, with many more believed to be living with their relations in the border areas of Zimbabwe. Cde Gonese said the Christian Care organisation had taken over the provision of food and had promised tents to provide shelter for the refugees. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Nov 82 p 3]

NEW COAL SEAMS--The Hangwa and Masoka areas in the Zambezi Valley may have viable coal deposits, says the chairman of the Guruve District Council, Cde Ephraim Chafesuka. In an interview at the weekend on the proposed plans to develop the Kanyemba area--where the Dema people live--he said the discovery

of some coal belts in the two areas followed a study of how best to improve the entire Zambezi Valley. A detailed study of the possibilities of developing the 8 000 ha area had been undertaken by the Agricultural Rural Authority between the Dande and Hunyani rivers, south of Mushumbi Pools. Workers at a school at Hangwa had come across a coal belt while digging a 6 m-deep trench in connection with the school's new wing. There was also the possibility of a dam being sited between Mbegwe and Kamota hills south of Kanyemba on the Mwanzamutanda River. This would make an area of 4 000 hectares below the dam irrigable. "The Kanyemba area is endowed with good arable soils and wild animals which makes it a potential tourist area, it is hoped that with completion of the dam, wild animals will have water all the year round." Cde Chafesuka said that the area immediately to the north of Kanyemba on the banks of the Zambezi River, which faces Zambia, would be set aside for the development of hotels and chalets to support tourism. This would also open up the area for development because supporting industries would be needed. "The shoreline would be an area for public caravanning and camping. The Guruve District Council has already approved the plan, intended to change the face of Kanyemba," said Cde Chafesuka. "The plan is to be submitted to the Government for final approval and as soon as it has been approved, tenders for building the hotels and chalets will be put out." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 1 Nov 82 p 1]

LAND IN MANICALAND--Mutare--More than 15 000 people have been resettled in various parts of Manicaland in the past two years and the resettlement exercise is still continuing. According to Mr Pharoah Chiwanza, Agritex planning officer in the province, 3 152 families have been resettled on eight different schemes in Manicaland since the exercise started in 1980. More and more are being resettled, with the recently established Chinyika resettlement project at Headlands, about 100 km northwest of Mutare, the biggest, not only in Manicaland, but in the whole country. The Chinyika project, covering an area of 120 000 hectares, is expected to resettle some 4 500 families on largely intensive cropping schemes. Mr Chiwanza said that his department has already demarcated 6 000 plots of 6 ha each as part of the development. Resettlement officers had already selected 500 eligible families. "The main aim of the scheme is to achieve maximum potential of crop production, as compared to the other schemes where some families were allocated bigger areas for their livestock," said Mr Chiwanza.--Ziana. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 82 p 5]

RIO TINTO LOSS--Harare.--Rio Tinto Zimbabwe is forecasting a group loss of Z\$10-million in the current year to December 31. Unaudited results released yesterday for the nine months to September 30 show a pre-tax loss of Z\$7 595 000. In the corresponding period last year the group turned in a profit of Z\$1 682 000. After a tax provision is written back, the attributable net loss for the first nine months of the current year is Z\$3 678 000.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Nov 82 p 25]

OFFENSES BY NKOMO STUDIED--The government is still studying the offences committed against the state by the ZAPO [Zimbabwe African People's Union] leader Dr Nkomo which has led (?to bringing) him to court. The minister of state in the prime minister's office responsible for security, Comrade Munangagwa, says if Dr Nkomo is found guilty, he will be arrested and charged. [Excerpts] [CA151428 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Nov 82]

USE OF NEW UNDERWATER CABLE--The Monitoring Council of the International Communications Company of Ivory Coast, composed of the ministers of post and telecommunications, information, economy and finance, the director general of the autonomous amortization fund and the director general of telecommunications, met under the chairmanship of Kouassi Apete, minister of posts and telecommunications and chairman of the council, on 9 November in the conference hall at the company's headquarters on Avenue Thomasset. The council heard a report on the commissioning of the underwater cable system linking South America, Africa and Europe on 21 October in Dakar. This system, called "Atlantis," which has 10 countries backing it including the Ivory Coast, enables the Ivorian user to have 660 additional telephone circuits for his communications with Europe and South America. Furthermore, the draft convention of assistance with the French cable company was examined and adopted. [Excerpts] [AB161040 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 16 Nov 82 p 3]

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